TRADE AND INDUSTRY

29 June 1972 Volume 7 No 13 10p

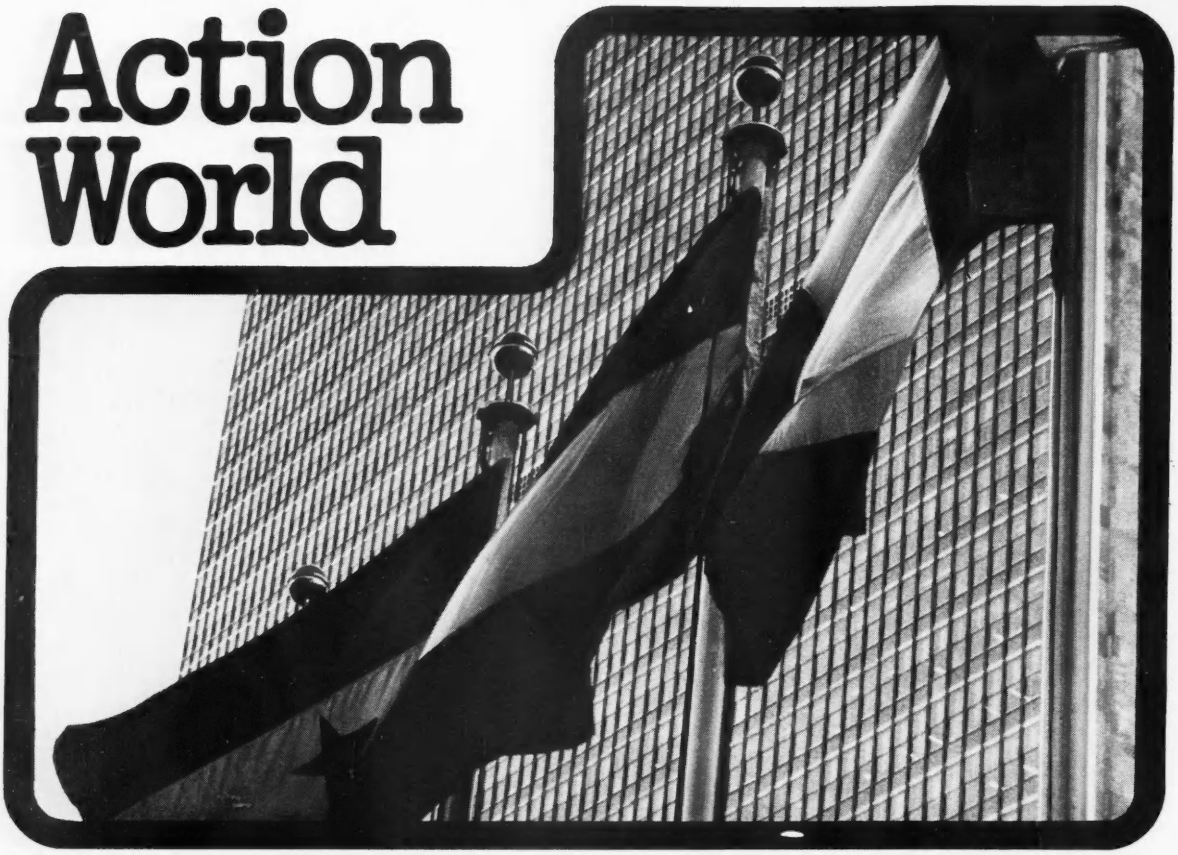
Export finance: the role of the Clearing Banks

European Communities customs procedures: Deferred payment of customs duty

Vehicle production in May

New Technology looks at legal metrology, repair of slurry roofs, and paints for use under radioactive contamination

Action World



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HOME NEWS AND FEATURES

559 Export finance—2. The role of the Clearing Banks
561 European Communities Customs Procedures—5. Deferred payment of customs duty
562 'Plant efficiency has never been more important'—Mr. John Davies
562 Industrial goods increasingly important in UK/Spain trade—Lord Limerick
563 Oil brings 101 firms to Aberdeen
563 New president for ABCC
563 Northern Ireland advance factory programme to be increased
563 LOB annual report
564 'Tourism—one of Britain's most important growth industries'—Mr. Anthony Grant
565 Continental Shelf Order protects four new North Sea platforms
565 Air travel organisers to be licensed
565 Visits by British overseas commercial representative
565 Exports of solid fuel
566 Chancellor announces decision to allow sterling to float
566 New exemption limits for IDC's in force next month
567 First chairman of South West Region's Industrial Development Board
567 Merchant Shipping Crew Regulations
567 Agreement will help increase trade with US in aircraft parts
567 The trade effects of EFTA and the EEC
568 Applications for temporary exemption from import duty
570 Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'
571 POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
574 GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SALES

STATISTICS

575 Index to statistics
576 The economy: selected indicators

New Technology

i The International Organisation of Legal Metrology
iii Repairing slurry roofs
iv Coatings for use under radioactive contamination
vi Probe testing service . . . NPL's grating-ruling machine . . . computer-aided design
vii BCS-approved laboratories . . . DTI's electric bus
viii News

577 Vehicle production in May
580 Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production
581 Business Monitor
581 New Business Monitor for surgical instruments and appliances
581 Index of retail prices for May
581 Northern Ireland index of production
581 Registrations of British and foreign films

TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

582 Lord Limerick to visit Moscow Elektro 72 exhibition
582 Low Cost Automation exhibitions at Plymouth and Doncaster
582 DTI display at Machine Tool Exhibition
582 Successful British participation at Swedish International Hospital Show
583 Nepcon reflects changing US electronic production equipment industry
584 MISSIONS AND TOURS
585 EXPORT ORDERS
587 Guide to the DTI

TRADE INFORMATION

591 Iron and steel plant for Sweden: ECGD backs £3 million contract. Visas for Oman. Port Elizabeth Consulate closed. Singapore: Telecommunication Authority set up. Post Office fees for handling overseas parcels

TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES

594 **Algeria:** Lifting of quota restrictions
595 **Argentina:** Prohibitions
594 **Australia:** By-law Tariff Board inquiry on digital clocks
595 **Bolivia:** Prohibition lifted
596 **Canada:** Modifications to cheese regulations. Solvents in food production and processing. Hexachlorophene
595 **Chile:** Refined sugar exempt from import duties
595 **Dominican Republic:** Tariff amendments
594 **East Africa:** Customs tariff amendments
591 **European Communities:** Common agricultural policy. Temporary suspension of import duties. Customs regulations. Transport in the EEC. Imports from non-member countries. UNCTAD generalised preferences system
593 **France:** Liberalisation of imports—fruit
593 **Germany, Federal Republic of:** Marking of footwear
594 **Ghana:** Import inspection proposals
593 **Israel:** Amendments to excise duty on cement
593 **Italy:** Value added tax law
593 **Malta:** Import licensing—furniture
595 **Paraguay:** Tariff duty reductions
594 **South Africa, Republic of:** Customs tariff change. Rebate of duty withdrawn. Customs tariff application
593 **Spain:** Joint assembly. Opening of global quotas—hops. Import duty suspension—ethyl alcohol
593 **Sweden:** Publicity tax
594 **Thailand:** Prohibited imports—sweetening compounds
596 **Trinidad and Tobago:** Import duties
594 **Uganda:** Import deposit scheme abolished
596 **United States:** ASME regulations for boilers and pressure vessels. Drug imports

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EXPORT FINANCE—2

The role of the Clearing Banks

by A. E. Moore, deputy director, International Banking Division, Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.

THE Clearing Banks' role in Export Finance is closely, but not exclusively, linked with that of ECGD and, as described in the first article of this series, numerous special arrangements have been developed over recent years under which finance is made available by the Clearing Banks at a specially favourable rate which, for credits of two years or more, is a fixed rate held throughout the sixties at 5½ per cent p.a., despite marked upward fluctuations in interest rates, and now set at 6 per cent p.a.

The basis of these facilities, except in the case of a Buyer Credit which will be described later in this article, is that the exporter takes out Credit Insurance cover with ECGD and then applies for an unconditional guarantee in favour of his bank. If ECGD are satisfied that the exporter could repay any monies paid to the bank which would not have been payable under its credit insurance policy ('recourse-worthiness') then ECGD will issue the guarantee to the bank.

Short term credit

For the exporter of goods on short-term credit there are two schemes. If he uses Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes in his trading and the credit terms range from CAD to less than two years, then the Comprehensive Guarantee (Bills and Notes) will enable him to obtain 100 per cent finance at the time of shipment, such finance being without direct recourse from the bank after acceptance of the Bill or issue of the Promissory Note.

If the exporter does not use negotiable instruments then the Open Account guarantee is available covering shipments on terms up to six months from receipt of goods overseas. Finance in this case is limited to 90 per cent of invoice value and is at all times a loan to the exporter secured by his issue of a Promissory Note to the bank.

In both the above arrangements interest is charged at ½ per cent p.a. above Bank Rate, although it is possible that this may change to ½ per cent p.a. above Base Rate shortly. For all exporters it should then represent a cheaper form of finance than ordinary overdraft, and for many smaller exporters it may increase the facilities available to him. That this should not always be so may cause some surprise, but if the comment on recourse-worthiness is recalled then it can be seen that the bank may be ready to make its own assessment of the exporter and lend against an assignment of the exporters' credit insurance cover which is simple to arrange and costs nothing.

Bearing in mind that over 90 per cent of UK exports are made on terms of payment not exceeding six months' credit, it follows that the Clearing Banks are making very significant sums available to exporters on an overdraft basis or by way of Bill Advance facilities whereby a percentage of the value of documents being collected by the bank is advanced to the exporter. Such form of self-liquidating lending secured by a movement of goods and being primarily repaid by a range of buyers forms an ideal type of bank lending which, happily, the credit ceilings of the past no longer discourage. Banks would expect that the exporter would take out ECGD cover but this is by no means an absolute condition if the transactions are sound in themselves.

This is the second in a four-part series describing facilities available for financing exports. The first article—on the work of the Export Credits Guarantee Department—appeared in the June 15 issue of *Trade and Industry*. The remaining two articles will discuss respectively, the merchant banks and the roles of export houses, factors, insurers, insurance brokers and credit consultants.

Credits of two years or more

Turning to sales on credit terms of two years or more, the Clearing Banks agreed with the Government in the late 1950s to provide supporting finance to their customers against unconditional guarantees issued by ECGD similar to the arrangements developed later and described above, except that in the case of the medium-term credits a separate (specific) guarantee is issued for each case and not a comprehensive one covering all transactions for a year as is the case for the Short Term guarantees.

Linked with this finance since January 1962 has been a fixed rate of interest designed to avoid buyers being discouraged by the possibility of fluctuations in financing costs during the credit period which in most cases is from two to five years. The fixed rate has, from time to time, come to include a significant subsidy element, borne until March of this year by the Clearing Banks. The Government has now arranged that the return to the Clearing Banks shall fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and any surplus or deficiency compared with interest charged to exporters is settled through a refinance facility which also serves to relieve the Clearing Banks of any such lending above a fixed but substantial proportion of their deposits.

Buyer Credits

The Clearing Banks therefore continue to be the source of fixed rate medium-term export finance and have developed sophisticated departments to advise on and handle this type of facility. Again it should not be assumed that finance is exclusively linked to ECGD unconditional guarantees and particularly for two or three year credits other arrangements may be offered which are competitive in overall costs.

So far we have considered facilities given by the Clearing Banks directly to their exporting customers. There remains the field of Buyer Credits, that is loans made direct to overseas buyers and used to pay cash to the exporter.

Originally these applied to major projects (£2 million plus or £1 million in the case of ships) for which longer terms were required than the five years generally permitted for credit

(*continued on next page*)

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insured supplier (exporter) credits. They are now used as an alternative to supplier credits for contracts down to £250,000 and also for Lines of Credit to overseas borrowers which assure finance for a range of contracts possibly linked to a particular project or even for general imports of capital goods. The fixed rate of interest mentioned above again applies and the Clearing Banks are the source of finance. Negotiation of a Buyer Credit involves direct contact with the overseas borrower and this introduces a triangular relationship between bank/borrower/supplier with ECGD in the background vetting the small print as well as overseeing the credit terms.

The Clearing Banks are now fully equipped, willing and able to negotiate all types of Buyer Credits although they remain ready in certain cases to provide finance under the management of a Merchant Bank which has introduced the business.

Other forms of assistance

Orthodox ECGD supported facilities are, however, only part of the story in export finance and the Clearing Banks have been active in developing other forms of assistance either directly or through subsidiaries or associate companies. Thus confirming, factoring and leasing services in which the bank assumes financial responsibility for an export sale are likely to be available through your Clearing Bank—if this would be the most advantageous way to handle your type of business.

In particular, use of the Euro-currency market can be obtained through a Clearing Bank who are now leading participants. Euro-currency may be used as the sole financing medium for a sound buyer in a stable country and thereby facilitate multi-country supplies so essential in many large projects or it may be used to supplement a basic ECGD supported loan by covering initial payments, local costs or third country supplies.

The scope and flexibility of the Euro-currency market is constantly expanding and while five year amortised floating rate loans are the classic type used for export finance it may be possible to negotiate fixed rate loans, 10 year loans and loans with little or no amortisation. The list of acceptable borrowers is also lengthening particularly where the borrower is a national entity.

The UK exporter is himself permitted by current exchange control regulations to borrow Euro-currency to finance export shipments, thus accelerating the benefit to the UK balance of payments. While sterling is currently cheap and readily available this is of less importance than hitherto but remains relevant, particularly where the buyer accepts an obligation to pay in a non-sterling currency thus removing the exchange risk from the UK exporter who borrows in that currency.

As the Euro-currency market is a wholesale market sales of modest values invoiced in currency can usually best be handled, particularly on short-term credit, by the exporter selling the currency forward to his Clearing Bank at a price which may well be at a premium compared with the invoice conversion rate and thus give a surplus to offset against the sterling financing costs. This subject is one on which the Clearing Banks will be pleased to advise exporters.

In conclusion therefore it would be true to say that the Clearing Banks, for long the providers of massive amounts of export finance in orthodox forms, are now increasingly competitive in other ways of 'lending' money while continuing to be the initial source of founds for Government supported schemes.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES CUSTOMS PROCEDURES—5

Deferred payment of customs duty

This is one of a series of articles on Customs aspects of accession to the European Communities. At this stage, the views expressed must be considered to be provisional, depending in particular upon the enactment of the European Communities Bill, at present before Parliament.

UNDER the terms of EEC Directive 69/76 agents and importers are allowed a 30 day deferment of payment of protective import duties, taxes having equivalent effect, and agricultural levies, subject to the lodgement of adequate security and compliance with appropriate conditions. The Directive does not apply to the revenue duties (e.g. those on hydrocarbon oils, tobacco, beer, wines and spirits).

UK law does not at present allow for such deferment but a provision has been included in the European Communities Bill which will empower the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to give effect to the Directive as from January 1, 1973 and to make appropriate Regulations specifying the charges for which deferment will be allowed. It is intended that these will include Purchase Tax and VAT where otherwise payable at importation. Existing procedures for delivery of imported goods on prior payment of duty or on standing deposit will continue. Deferment of duty will apply only in those cases where importers or agents request it and where all the conditions of the deferment scheme are fulfilled. These conditions will be specified in Statutory Regulations and in a Public Notice to be issued by the Commissioners; only the main features of the scheme are described in this article.

The EEC Directive permits a choice from a number of different methods for giving effect to deferment and the method proposed for adoption in the UK is that under which a single payment is made by the 15th of the month in respect of the liabilities accrued in the previous calendar month. This gives an average period of deferment of 30 days.

Security will be required in the form of a continuing bank guarantee lodged by agents or importers sufficient to cover the duties to be deferred in any one calendar month. A separate guarantee, or a firm allocation from a larger guarantee, will be required for each Collection in which goods are to be imported on deferment. Deferment will be allowed each month only up to the limit of the guarantee and agents and importers will be responsible for ensuring that their deferred liabilities do not exceed this limit. Checks will be made by the Customs to ensure that this condition is observed.

Agents or importers taking part in the deferment scheme will be required to authorise their banks to meet direct debits from the Department for payment of the duty deferred when it falls due. The essential features of the direct debit method of effecting payment is that, with the authority of the payer, the payee himself initiates payment by an order on the payer's bank. This will ensure payment of duty on the due date in accordance with the requirements of the Directive with the minimum of accounting work for both importers and the Customs. Any accounts which are not paid will be notified to the Customs and in such cases the banks will be called upon to make payment under their guarantees.

Importers and agents who wish to make use of the duty deferment facilities will have to be approved for this purpose. Forms of application for approval will be available in the autumn for completion and return to the appropriate Collector together with the necessary bank guarantee and direct debit authority. Once approved, importers and agents will be able to clear goods on deferment of duty so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their approval.

The procedures to be followed when clearance of goods on deferment is requested will be very little different from the existing procedures for duty payment. They will be so designed as to enable persons lodging entries to maintain a check on their liabilities throughout the month. In addition statements will be issued by the Customs early in each month to enable traders to exercise a check on the amounts that will be debited to them in respect of duty deferred in the previous month.

Further details of the deferment scheme will be published later in the year. As far as the London Airport Cargo EDP Scheme (LACES) is concerned, this presents particular features which will be the subject of separate discussion between the Customs and the other interests concerned.

(Further information may be obtained from HM Customs & Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, Telephone 01-626 1515 Extension 3055).

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'Plant efficiency has never been more important'

—Mr. John Davies

MR. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, commented on recent indications of a lack of responsiveness in investment intentions to the clear evidence of a sharp increase in national demand. Opening the Machine Tool International '72 Exhibition at Olympia on June 21, Mr. Davies said:

'I am very well aware of the great improvements that have taken place in recent years in methods of investment appraisal. All the evidence points, too, to the fact that these are not just in the techniques but, more important, in the widening use to which those techniques are put. It may or may not have been true to say previously that the ultimate criterion whether to invest or not was the chairman's hunch, today it is pretty clear that his hunch is pretty often backed by careful analysis of investment opportunities, alternatives and rewards.

'What still seems to me an insufficiently practised management technique is that of appraising the absence of investment. I rarely find managements engaged in *non*-investment analysis. That is to say that they do not seem to me to make adequate or sufficiently frequent studies of the consequences of failure to invest, or of failure to replace obsolete plant. It would, I believe be highly revealing if such studies were carried out as much as a matter of regular routine as are the investment appraisals with which we are all familar.

'I am prepared to wager that the adoption of a periodic and comprehensive plant audit in many sectors of British industry would reveal some illuminating and unexpected results. If, major plant by major plant, manufacturers were to compare the discounted return likely to be earned on modern equipment against that anticipated from continuing with old I believe they would be shocked to find the extent to which sound economics demanded a far more intensive replacement programme.'

Mr. Davies said that there were three reasons why a critical attitude to plant efficiency could never have been more important than it was today.

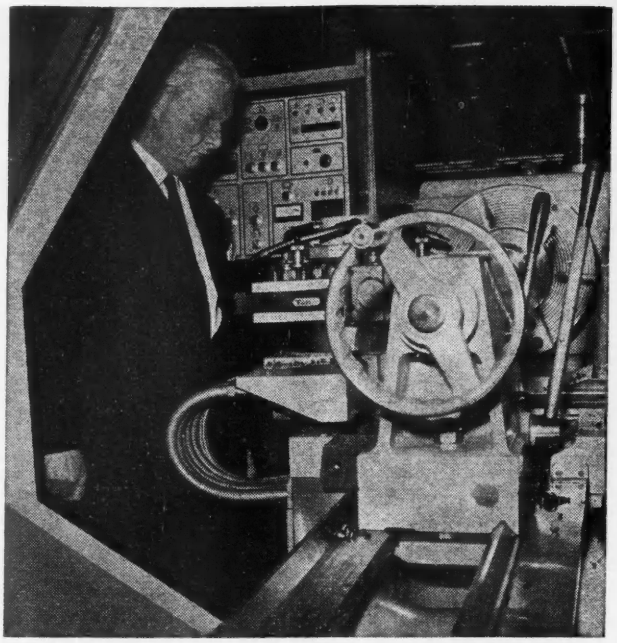
'First, we are moving faster and faster into a more and more competitive market. The momentum already attained by major trade liberalisation programmes over recent years is now intensified by the prospects of the abatement of barriers within the enlarged European Community.

'Second, recent assessments have shown that, comparatively speaking, British manufacturing plant is growing relatively older in contrast with that of our industrial competitors. I am certainly not of the view that "scrap and replace" is necessarily always a sound industrial policy, but I am concerned at the fact that we should be getting relatively less modern in a world where updated productive processes are becoming as important if not even more so than updated products.

'Third, after some years now of low manufacturing investment, the capital goods industries are facing real problems and this is by no means a peculiarly British phenomenon. Some concern should be felt by manufacturers that when the new demands are made—en masse as they probably will be—the capital goods industries may find themselves with real problems meeting those demands or, at least, in meeting them without undue delay.

'It is for this last reason that the Government has decided to set an example to industry by putting through all the machine-tool orders for which it is the customer, within a short space of time—amounting to some £8-10 million. Orders on this scale, important as they are to the industry, do not of themselves fill the hollow in order books but it is to be hoped that they give a lead which will be widely followed in industry generally.

'There are going to be many potential buyers visiting this Exhibition over the next 10 days or so. They are going to have the opportunity of examining an amazing range of the latest designs incorporating the most advanced technical developments. I would like every one of them to be saying to himself "I will not go away from here empty-handed unless I am *sure* that my works efficiency cannot be improved by bringing in one or more of these exhibits either as an addition or a replacement".'



Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, pictured at one of the stands after opening the Mechanical Handling Exhibition at Olympia.

Industrial goods increasingly important in UK/Spain trade

—Lord Limerick

'THE United Kingdom and Spain are very important to each other' said Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, speaking at the Spanish Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London on June 21.

'We rank fourth amongst Spain's export customers; and are also fourth in the table of suppliers of Spanish imports. Our 1971 statistics indicate that trade worth over £300 million passed between us last year. Without wishing to weary anyone with too many statistics, and sticking firmly to round numbers, I think we can all appreciate the expansion in that trade if I say that the comparable figures were below £100 million in 1960, and still under £200 million in 1967. If the first quarter's figures for this year are anything to go by, we might well see exchanges totalling over £350 million in 1972, and very welcome that would be.

'Traditionally Britain has been one of Spain's best customers for fruit and vegetables and of course sherry (of which we are indeed your largest buyer). We have also noticed in recent years a steady and increasing demand here for other types of Spanish wine and for certain consumer goods made in Spain, footwear for example. This I feel sure reflects the influence of the discriminating British tourist returned from a Spanish holiday. I would pause a moment to remark that more British tourists go to Spain than to any other country. I see from the provisional Spanish figures for 1971 that over 26¾ million visitors arrived in Spain—of whom about 3¼ million were from the United Kingdom—and only France and Portugal provided Spain with more foreign visitors than did we.

'The United Kingdom's principal exports to the Spanish mainland in 1971 were machinery and manufactured goods generally, non-ferrous metals, chemical elements and compounds and so on—not so very different from the 1960s in terms of the broad general classification. But it is the nature of the exports which is changing—their complexity, their technological sophistication, the uses to which they are being put in the fast-developing Spanish economy. We in Britain are particularly conscious of the fact that the successful implementation of Spain's First and Second Development Plans has resulted in a growth rate unparalleled in Western Europe.

'I believe that opportunities for British exporters will increasingly lie in the areas of middle to high technology and it is with this in mind that Industrial and Trade Fairs International are organising

a British Technological Exhibition in Bilbao for October 1973, aimed especially at displaying goods of these types.'

Lord Limerick concluded 'Hispano-British trade is running at higher levels than ever before. Without wishing to minimise in any way the contribution, and I am sure it will be a continuing and important contribution, of our traditional exchanges of trade, it is clear to me that industrial goods will become increasingly important in the pattern of our trade together. This trend will be reinforced and augmented by the opportunities offered to both countries by an enlarged and expanding European Economic Community.'

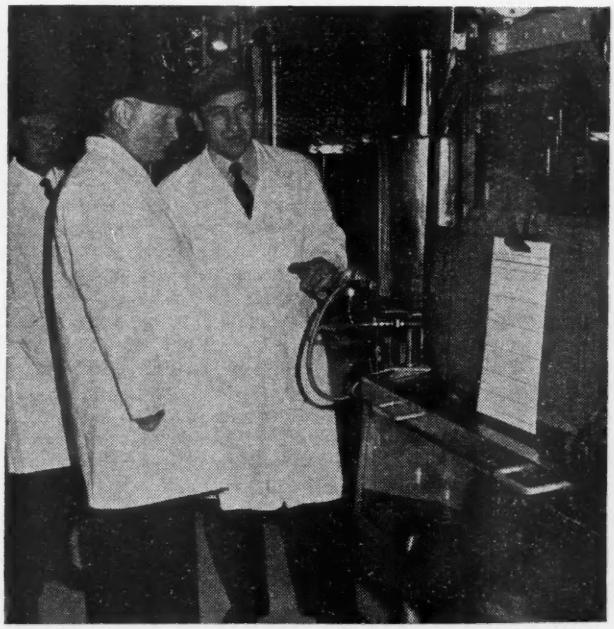
Oil brings 101 firms to Aberdeen

THE number of firms who have set up in North East Scotland in the wake of oil exploration has now passed 100, reports the North East Scotland Development Authority. The latest NESDA list shows 101 companies established in the Aberdeen area directly involved in servicing the industry. Millions of pounds are being invested by the industry in warehousing, offices and plant. The rate of development is now so rapid that, on average, two new firms are setting up in the area every week. It is estimated that about 1,300 people are employed by the oil industry in the Aberdeen area.

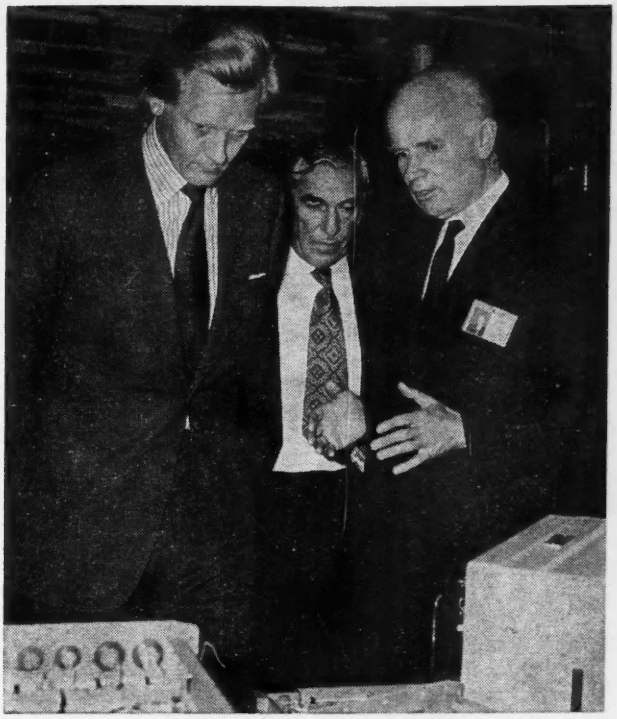
There are currently ten rigs operating out of Aberdeen Harbour which is undergoing a £1,300,000 improvement plan. It is expected that there will be 30 rigs by the turn of next year, bringing wages being paid locally to at least £7 million per year and the total amount spent on local supplies to well over £20 million a year.

New president for ABCC

AT the 112th Annual General Meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on June 20, Mr. Robin Brook, was elected president in succession to Mr. Hilary Eccles-Williams, Mr. Brook, who is the immediate past-president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is chairman of the Ionian Bank Ltd. and of Gordon Woodroffe and Co. Ltd. and director of British Petroleum Ltd. and other companies.



Mr. John Davies (centre), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is seen at the headquarters of Parke, Davis & Co. at Pontypool. Mr. A. Mills is explaining the manufacture of gelatine capsules. On the left is Mr. D. R. Ross, general manager. During a day's visit to South Wales the Secretary of State also visited Saunders Valve Co. Ltd. at Cwmbran new town, and met industrialists, trade unionists and representatives of the Welsh Council, nationalised industries and the press.



The Minister for Aerospace, Mr. Michael Heseltine (left), who visited the aircraft and missile factories of Short Brothers & Harland Ltd., in Belfast last week, is seen with the company's managing director, Mr. P. F. Foreman (centre), and Mr. R. M. Armour, general manager of the Missile Systems Division.

Northern Ireland advance factory programme to be increased

THE Northern Ireland advance factory programme is to be increased immediately to provide total of 30 new factories already under construction or planned to start this year, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. David Howell, announced on June 21 when he visited Londonderry.

Overall area is 91,000 sq. metres and the plans are to provide at least one new advance factory coming forward in every growth and key centre designated in the 1970-75 Development Programme.

The 30 factories, five in Londonderry, are the first stage of accelerated advance building programme expected to cost up to £5 million over a two year period—£2 million more than normal. Stage two of the programme will be a 'rolling forward' to ensure that further new factories are brought in at each centre as required. Preliminary work is in hand on a further 11 factories planned to commence next year.

Mr. Howell said: 'the Government's aim is to ensure that the Province is as well equipped as possible to take advantage of every opportunity for industrial expansion.'

LOB annual report

CLIENTS of the Location of Offices Bureau decentralised over 12,000 jobs during the 12 months up to March 31 this year, according to the LOB's annual report, published on June 20. This is the second largest annual total since the Bureau was established in 1963, and 50 per cent above the preceding year. The total of jobs moved, plus moves firmly decided upon but not yet completed is nearing the 100,000 mark. LOB's research indicates that this represents slightly less than half the total London office dispersal that is taking place. Copies of the annual report 1971/72 are available from the Location of Offices Bureau, 27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NS and from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches, price 15p.

'Tourism—one of Britain's most important growth industries'

—Mr. Anthony Grant

THE Government regards tourism as one of the country's most important growth industries and believes it will play an increasing role both in helping the balance of payments and providing job opportunities, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said in Plymouth on June 21.

Addressing the summer meeting of the British Resorts Association, Mr. Grant said:

'In the past, there has been a tendency to regard tourism as a kind of "second class" provider of employment—as something to fall back on only if you can't attract industry. And the magic word used to justify this attitude has usually been the word "seasonal". I suspect that people who talk like this have failed to notice some very important changes that are taking place.

'One of these is the growth of conference business. Many of the resorts that are represented here today have realised already that this type of business can bring fuller use of our tourist assets and with this, employment for a longer period of the year. But this is only one of the developments that is taking place.

'The whole face of tourism is changing. The "second holiday" has already been spotted as one of the big developments which are affecting the use of resources in the off peak periods. And I have watched with interest this year's campaign by the Tourist Boards to develop this sector.

'Changing patterns of work—including perhaps the fact that there is more female employment—are, I think likely to increase the number of breaks that people take at different periods of the year, though I know not everyone thinks this will affect significantly the amount and spread of business in the holiday industry.

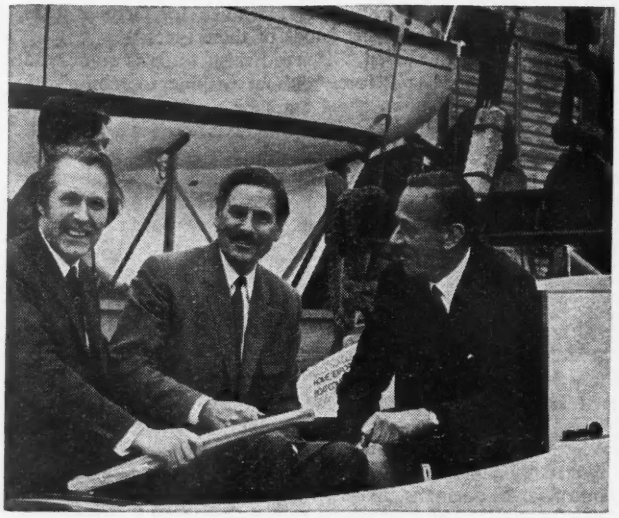
'It seems reasonable, however, to expect that the lines between holidaymaking and recreational activity will become more and more blurred, and our holiday facilities will increasingly serve both needs. In the process, they are likely to be altered and adapted. We are likely to see more emphasis on facilities that can be used in all weathers; more emphasis on providing for activities that give healthy exercise and can be enjoyed all the year round.

Local authorities role

'This may mean that local authorities may find themselves involved in one way or another with a wider range of activities in this field than hitherto. For although our Tourist Boards have the statutory responsibility for encouraging the development of tourist facilities, success will depend largely on the local authority as well as private interests, being able to respond to this encouragement.

'But given the willingness and ability to make the necessary changes, the fusing of holiday and leisure demand offers the prospect of far more continuous use of holiday and leisure assets and more stable employment in the industry.

'But perhaps the change which brings with it the most exciting prospects of all is the one you have chosen as the subject of your meeting today. It seems to me to be a great pity that discussion of our forthcoming entry into the EEC countries centres so often on attempts to predict the likely affect on the cost of a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread. Of course it will be quite vital that taking one thing with another, our overall price levels are competitive. And this means, among other things, succeeding in our determination to check inflation which affects prices across the board. But what we ought to be talking about, is the opportunities that entry will open up.



Mr. Anthony Grant (left), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, gets afloat—in a testing tank—in a 'Silhouette' cabin sailing cruiser, over 3,000 of which have been exported. After speaking at the British Resorts Association Conference at Plymouth last week, Mr. Grant visited Hurley Marine Ltd. at Plymouth. The firm, which has staff of 150, exports 40 per cent of its sailing cruisers. In the centre is Hurley Marine's chairman, Mr. C. J. Woodrow, and on the right the DTI South-West Regional Director, Mr. L. I. Macbeth.

'And for tourism, entry into Europe offers really exciting opportunities. There is a tremendous interest in us in Europe now—nobody who visits or meets colleagues from the Community countries can avoid being aware of this.

'But if all our visitors from Europe gather together in London, they will certainly meet people from all corners of the world—but they will not find many British people on holiday there. To holiday with the British, they must come to our resorts or tour round the many regions already popular with British holidaymakers. And this is where the prospect of a whole new market for our holiday industry opens up.

New opportunities

'People are already beginning to realise the possibilities. It is the motorists who travel most widely and are less likely to concentrate on London. Right here in Plymouth I learn that there is growing interest in the possibility of enlarging the new roll-on, roll-off ferry service for the development of direct tourism traffic—an interest which I hear is reflected at the other end of the service in Brittany.

'We are uniquely placed to take advantage of these opportunities. A look at the map of Europe shows how near we are to large centres of population in Northern Europe. Many of our resorts are readily accessible even for families with children. It is now that the long experience of our resorts in providing family holidays can be turned to even better account. "Holiday with the British" may turn out to be the key that opens the door to new markets for our resorts and new benefits for the whole of our tourist industry.

'There is the prospect of an even wider benefit. I think that those of us who are concerned with tourism always have at the back of our minds a vision of the contribution that tourism can make to a deeper understanding between peoples. I say "can" make—because this does not follow automatically. Good facilities —value for money are not enough. The warmth of welcome, the quality and friendliness of service, and imagination used to create new opportunities for people to meet, are the things which can make a real impact on the way that people see us.'

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Continental Shelf Order protects four new North Sea platforms

SHIPS of all nationalities are forbidden to go within 500 metres (about 550 yards) of four new permanent North Sea platforms carrying natural gas installations.

This is the effect of the Continental Shelf (Protection of Installations) (No. 5) Order 1972 which was laid before Parliament on June 20 and comes into operation on July 17. It applies to four platforms, one erected by Conoco on the Viking gas field about 80 miles east of the Humber, the other three by the Shell/Esso Group, one on the Indefatigable field some 56 miles off the Norfolk coast, and two on the Leman Bank gas field some 30 miles off the Norfolk coast.

The four new platforms, like those already protected by similar Orders, carry flashing white lights visible for ten miles, subsidiary red lights visible for two miles and repeating fog signals. The owner or master of a ship which contravenes the Order is liable to a fine or imprisonment. A special exception is however made for ships having legitimate business on or near the installations and for any ship that is dealing with an emergency or is itself in difficulty or distress.

Note

The centres of the prohibited areas specified in the Order are:

Lat. 53° 04′ 48″ North; Long. 02° 10′ 57″ East
Lat. 53° 05′ 44″ North; Long. 02° 09′ 48″ East
Lat. 53° 19′ 33″ North; Long. 02° 37′ 56″ East
Lat. 53° 31′ 59″ North; Long. 02° 15′ 26″ East

These are the positions on Ordnance Survey Datum which is used for Admiralty Charts.

The Order is made under Section 2 of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 which provides that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry may make Statutory Orders of this kind within designated areas in the United Kingdom part of the Continental Shelf. Establishment of such prohibited areas was provided for in the 1958 International Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Air travel organisers to be licensed

As a first step towards licensing air travel organisers the Civil Aviation Authority is asking all those in the business to register their interest.

All air travel organisers will be required to hold a licence from next April. This will place them under official control for the first time and is designed to help eliminate current abuses and malpractices.

The requirement to hold a licence issued by the Civil Aviation Authority will enable the Authority, on behalf of the travelling public, to ensure that those who engage in the organising and sale of air travel act within the rules and have adequate financial resources or arrangements for discharging their obligations.

The Civil Aviation Authority is not at this stage inviting formal applications for licences, but is seeking information from travel organisers which will enable it to work out the detailed arrangements. It is expected that formal applications will be called for later this year.

The Civil Aviation Authority intends to consult representative trade bodies and other interested parties before finalising its arrangements to ensure that they are workable and not needlessly restrictive.

Anyone who does business as a travel organiser in the United Kingdom and who thinks he will in due course need a licence, or who is not sure, is invited to write to the Authority at once for a copy of a questionnaire, if he has not already received one. Completed questionnaires should be returned as soon as possible.

Communications should be addressed to the Civil Aviation Authority, EPL(E), 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Exports of solid fuel

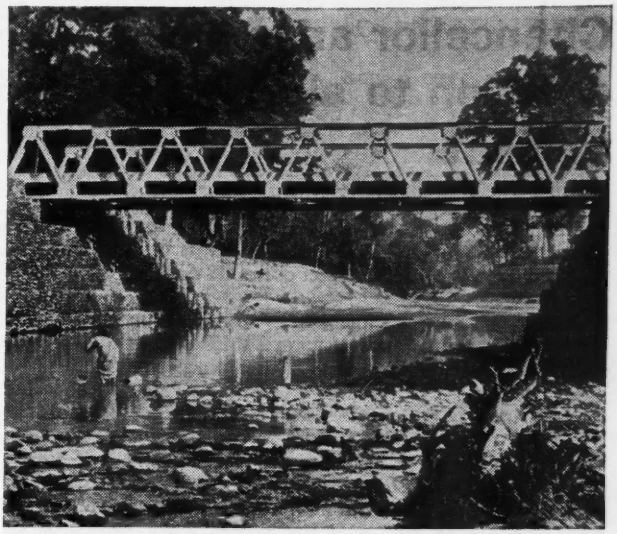
BECAUSE stocks are now at a satisfactory level export restrictions on coal coke obtained from coal, and solid fuels manufactured wholly or mainly from coal which were imposed last February are to be removed.

The Department of Trade and Industry have made an Order, the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order 1972 on June 26, 1972 to remove these fuels from export control with effect from July 17, 1972.

Copies of the Order will shortly be available from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1.

Until the Order becomes effective, export licences will be issued freely.

Inquiries, other than press inquiries, and applications for export licences should be addressed to: Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB. Tel: 01-930 4349, ext. 570.



This bridge is part of 3,345 ft. of Callender Hamilton highway bridges supplied by British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd. (part of BICC's Balfour Beatty group) for use of the British section of the East-West Highway in Nepal.

Visits by British overseas commercial representative

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officer is expected to be in this country shortly, when he will be available for discussion.

Ethiopia W. L. Cordiner, Attaché (Commercial) and Vice-Consul in Addis Ababa since February 1971
Available: September.

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet this officer to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices together with the areas covered and the appropriate offices for Northern Ireland were listed on page xiviii of the supplement to *Trade and Industry* of October 21, 1971. See also page 589 of this issue.) Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is not possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

Chancellor announces decision to allow sterling to float

HM GOVERNMENT has decided that, as a temporary measure, sterling will be allowed to float. This means that for the time being the market rate for sterling will not necessarily be confined within announced limits either in respect of the US dollar or in respect of EEC currencies.

It is the Government's intention to return as soon as conditions permit to the maintenance of normal IMF margins round parity and participation in the special EEC currency arrangements.

Announcing the Government's decision in Parliament on June 23, Mr. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:

'Despite the continuing surplus in the balance of payments, sterling has been under increasing pressure for some days, both in London and in overseas markets. As the House is aware, an announcement was made this morning that dealings in sterling will not necessarily be confined within specific limits: that is to say that, as a temporary measure, sterling will be allowed to float. The London foreign exchange market will be closed today and Monday in order to provide for an orderly transition to the new arrangements.

'A number of Sterling Area countries no longer link their currencies to sterling. With a floating pound there could be a speculative outflow from the UK to these countries. Pending consultation with the governments concerned, we have taken immediate temporary measures applying exchange control to transactions with the Sterling Area. The details are being announced by the Bank of England.

'The immediate cause of this decision has been the weight of international short-term capital movements, which have proceeded despite concerted intervention by the Bank of England and other European central banks. There was nothing in the objective facts of our balance of payments position or the level of our reserves to justify these movements. The trade balance has deteriorated in recent months: but this was from an exceptionally and unusually favourable position and was foreseen in my Budget speech. Our invisible earnings continue at a high rate and, while the full figures are not yet available, there seems little reason to doubt that we remained in current surplus during the second quarter. Looking ahead, there are prospects of an upturn in world trade which should have a beneficial effect on our exports.

'But it is a fact that short-term movements developed with consequent loss to the reserves. If this had continued at the rate of the last few days, we might have found that in due course our reserves had been greatly diminished in response to this pressure. I was determined that we should not revert to that situation or allow ourselves to slide into a situation where we would have to borrow substantial sums. It was therefore necessary to act decisively.

'One of the underlying causes of this situation has undoubtedly been the concern about inflation. In my Budget speech I warned that "there can be no soft options if we fail to get a grip on ever-rising costs". To curb inflation remains our first priority.

'We have set our national economy on the path of a 5 per cent rate of expansion—more than twice as fast as the rate we have achieved over the past decade. Recent statistics, especially those showing the very big reduction in unemployment, confirm that we are well on course.

'There is still room in the economy for considerable further development without straining either capacity or the labour force, or pressing on demand. The general growth in exports will not therefore be impeded by limitations on capacity and, unlike some previous occasions, it is not necessary, or indeed desirable, to introduce restrictive measures.'

Exchange control

HM Treasury have announced that in consequence of the decision to allow sterling to float, exchange control is being extended to capital transactions by UK residents with residents of the Overseas Sterling Area except the Irish Republic. This is necessary in the present situation as a precaution against fresh speculative outflows, since the market rates for Sterling Area currencies are in many cases no longer necessarily linked to sterling.

The necessary Statutory Instrument has been made to limit the Scheduled Territories to the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) and the Irish Republic.

The Treasury announced on June 26 that the new arrangements for the Overseas Sterling Area differ in certain respects from those for non-Sterling Area countries, which remain unaltered. Transactions with the Irish Republic are not subject to control.

Current payments. There is no restriction on current payments e.g. those in connection with trade, travel, interest and dividends.

Outward direct investment. New direct investments in Overseas Sterling Area countries require Bank of England approval, but there will be no restrictions on the amount of foreign exchange that may be purchased at the current market rate for any approved project.

Inward direct investment. UK companies controlled by Overseas Sterling Area residents may borrow without restriction for all their operations in the UK, subject to Bank of England approval.

Bank loans and credit. UK banks will generally be permitted to continue to provide credit within existing commitments to Overseas Sterling Area residents.

Trade credit. Trade between Overseas Sterling Area countries and non-Sterling Area countries may continue to be financed in sterling.

Outward portfolio investment. The same rules apply to Overseas Sterling Area securities as to other currency securities, eg purchase by UK residents must normally be made with investment currency. There is, however, no requirement to exchange 25 per cent of any foreign currency proceeds of disposal for sterling at the current market rate of exchange. The whole of such proceeds may be reinvested or sold in the investment currency market.

Emigration. Emigrants to Overseas Sterling Area countries will in general be permitted to transfer immediately sterling capital assets up to £20,000 per family. Special consideration will be given to those who have already made firm arrangements to emigrate, and to those taking up employment in an Overseas Sterling Area country.

Cash gifts. The normal limit on cash gifts by UK residents to Overseas Sterling Area countries will be £1,000 per donor per year.

Property purchase. For private house purchases in Overseas Sterling Area countries investment currency must be used.

The Bank of England will shortly be issuing to banks an exchange control notice with detailed instructions.

New exemption limits for IDC's in force next month

CHANGES in industrial development certificate control, announced in the White Paper 'Industrial and Regional Development' (Comnd 4942), come into effect next month.

An order (SI 1972 No. 903) raising the IDC exemption limit in the South East Region (Greater London, the counties of Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxford, Surrey, East and West Sussex, and the Municipal Borough of Poole), from 5,000 sq. ft. to 10,000 sq. ft. comes into effect on July 19. Elsewhere in England, Wales and Scotland, the exemption limit is raised to 15,000 sq. ft.

Regulations (SI 1972 No. 904) dispensing with the need for industrial development certificates in development and special development areas come into operation on July 20.

Note

Except in the development and special development areas, an industrial development certificate will be needed to support any application for planning permission that will lead to the creation of an area of new industrial floor space (including related development) above the prescribed exemption limits.

Hitherto, IDC's have not been needed for industrial building of 5,000 sq. ft. and below in the Midlands, the South East and East Anglia. Elsewhere the exemption limit has been 10,000 sq. ft.

First chairman of South West Region's Industrial Development Board

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, has appointed Mr. William R. Northcott to be chairman of the Industrial Development Board for the South West Region.

Mr. Northcott, 55, who has strong ties with the South West, is chairman of Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd., and holds a number of directorships.

In his new appointment, Mr. Northcott will head a small group of senior industrialists in the region. They will advise the new South West Industrial Development Office, soon to be established in Plymouth, to assess the problems of industry in the region and to promote industrial development.

The Government White Paper, 'Industrial and Regional Development' (Cmnd. 4942), published on March 22, said that a number of regional industrial development boards would be set up to 'advise generally on regional industrial opportunities and in due course on applications for selective financial assistance for the development of industry in their regions.'

Note

Industrial Development Boards are also being established in Scotland and Wales, and in the Northern, Yorkshire and Humberside and North West regions of England.

The Industry Bill, to give effect to the Government's plans for the regeneration and modernisation of industry, had its Second Reading in the House of Commons on May 22. The Bill makes provision for the selective financial assistance referred to in the White Paper for the development of industries in the regions.

Agreement will help increase trade with US in aircraft parts

A NEW agreement between Britain and the United States on reciprocal acceptance of airworthiness certificates will help to increase trade in aircraft parts between the two countries.

This was stated in a written reply in the House of Commons on June 23 by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, in answer to a question on the outcome of the recent discussions with the Americans on reciprocal validation of aircraft certificates of airworthiness.

Mr. Heseltine replied: 'As a result of these discussions a draft text of an agreement was initialled on May 12. This text updates the present arrangements which are governed by an Agreement effected by an Exchange of Notes in 1934 (Command 4773). The new agreement not only continues the present reciprocal arrangements for the acceptance of each others' aircraft, but also covers aircraft engines, propellers, components and appliances. It also takes account of present day airworthiness practice and of manufacturing arrangements under which parts of an aircraft may be fabricated in countries other than that in which the aircraft as a whole is manufactured. The new agreement represents an important step forward, and will help to facilitate trade in aeronautical products between our two countries.'

Note

Trade in aeronautical products between the UK and US in 1971 was as follows:

Exports to US		Imports from US	
aircraft complete	£13.4 million	aircraft complete	£66.3 million
parts of aircraft	£14.1 million	parts of aircraft	£22.4 million
jet turbine engines	£44.0 million	jet turbine engines	£24.9 million

Merchant Shipping Crew Regulations

THE Merchant Shipping (Crew Agreements, Lists of Crew and Discharge of Seamen) Regulations 1972 and the Merchant Shipping (Crew Agreements, Lists of Crew and Discharge of Seamen) (Fishing Vessels) Regulations 1972 were made on June 20, 1972 and will come into force on January 1, 1973. These regulations made under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970, replace existing legislative provisions and apply to ships and fishing vessels registered in the United Kingdom.

Part I of the Regulations provides for exemptions from Section 1 of the Act, which requires that seamen shall be employed under a written agreement, the terms of which are of a kind approved by the Department of Trade and Industry, and for the giving of notice before crew agreements are made and for other matters relating to crew agreements.

Part II provides for exemption from the requirements of Section 69 of the Act (which relates to lists of crew), and for the information to be recorded in lists of crew and for incidental matters relating to lists of crew.

Part III provides for the procedure to be followed in connection with the discharge of seamen from ships.

These regulations were made after full consultation with representatives of employers and employees in the shipping and fishing industries. They are the first to be made under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970. Consultations are proceeding, prior to the making of regulations on other matters concerning the employment of seamen which, together with much of the 1970 Act, will be brought into force on January 1, 1973.

The trade effects of EFTA and the EEC

THE EFTA Secretariat in Geneva has published a study, prepared by its Economic Department, of the trade effects of the division of Western Europe into EFTA and the European Communities. Entitled 'The trade effects of EFTA and the EEC, 1959-1967', this publication is the second stage of a study undertaken at the request of the EFTA Council. The first stage, 'The effects of EFTA on the economies of Member States', was published in January 1969 and analysed the trade figures for 1965.

The basic aim of the study is to provide quantitative estimates of the effects of the creation of EFTA and the EEC on the economies of the Member States of both trading groups. Quantitative estimates of the trade effects of the creation of EFTA and the EEC are calculated, but only qualitative assessment of the effects on production, productivity and economic growth is made. As pointed out in the first stage, the statistical material available does not permit a quantitative analysis of EFTA and EEC effects on changes in gross national products.

The main conclusions are that all the EFTA and EEC countries have gained more in exports from their participation in their group than they have lost from their discrimination against their trade by the 'other' group. Like its forerunner, this new study is issued on the responsibility of the Secretariat alone. The EFTA Governments are not committed to any expressions of opinion or conclusions it contains.

The background of the study is contained in the first chapter, followed by a chapter on methodology, discussing the underlying assumptions of the study, the methods of research adopted and the way in which the results are interpreted. The third chapter summarises the results of the study. The results for each of the EFTA and EEC member countries are analysed in the concluding chapters.

The major part of the June issue of the EFTA Bulletin is devoted to an account of the principal conclusions of this study. The Bulletin in its continuing diary of events of the EEC negotiations contains the main aspects of the revised mandate, adopted by the EC Council in April, for the negotiations with the non-candidate EFTA countries.

Copies of 'The trade effects of EFTA and the EEC, 1959-1967' and the June EFTA Bulletin are available, free of charge, from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3591/2480.

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 13.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.30	Barium chloride	Barium chloride dihydrate	December 31, 1972	6644
29.01	2-Methylnaphthalene	2-Methyl naphthalene	December 31, 1972	13938
29.16	Calcium lactate which, on ignition at 120° centigrade, loses not less than 25 per cent of its weight and which contains (1) not more than 0.0002 per cent by weight of arsenic expressed as As, (2) not more than 0.07 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as Cl, and (3) not more than 0.12 per cent by weight of sulphates expressed as SO_4, all being calculated on the pentahydrate, $C_6H_{10}CaO_6.5H_2O$	Calcium lactate, hydrated	December 31, 1972	13523
29.21	1,3-Di-(4-methyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yloxy) butane	22' (1 Methyltrimethylenedioxy) Bis-(4 methyl 1, 3, 2 dioxaborinane)	December 31, 1972	12710
	Di-(4, 4, 6-trimethyl-1,3, 2-dioxaborinan-2-yl) oxide	2,2' oxybis (4,4,6 trimethyl 1,3,3,dioxaborinane)	December 31, 1972	12711
29.22	Amantadine hydrochloride	Adamant-1-ylammonium chloride	December 31, 1972	13404
29.23	Butane-1,4-diol di-3-aminocrotonate	AW-1, 4B (1,4-Butylene glycol bis (Beta-aminocrotonate)	December 31, 1972	13934
	Metaraminol hydrogen (+)-tartrate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	12726
	Potassium 4-aminobenzoate of which an aqueous solution containing 100 grammes per litre has a pH not greater than 8.5	POTABA potassium p-aminobenzoate	December 31, 1972	13631
29.34	Di-*n*-butyltin maleate	Dibutyl tin maleate	December 31, 1972	13936
29.35	Adenosine 5'-(trilithium pyrophosphate)	Adenosine-5-diphosphoric acid trilithium salt	December 31, 1972	13935
	NN-Diethyl-2-[3-(1-naphthyl)-2-tetrahydrofurfurylpropionyloxy] ethylammonium hydrogen oxalate	Acid oxalate of β Naphthyl-1-β' tetrahydrofuryl-N-diethanolamine isobutyrate	December 31, 1972	13915
	Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate + inhibitor	December 31, 1972	13933
40.11	Tyre cases and inner tubes of the kind suitable for bicycles and invalid carriages (not mechanically propelled) but not including cases and tubes which have been used or reconditioned	Bicycle and invalid carriage tyres	November 2, 1972	11915
73.15	Alloy steel sheet bars for re-rolling, containing not less than 30 per cent and not more than 35 per cent by weight of nickel and not less than 19 per cent and not more than 23 per cent by weight of chromium, as the major alloying elements, and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres in thickness, and not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres in length	Incoloy 800	December 31, 1972	12225
	Alloy steel bars for re-drawing into wire, containing not less than 34.5 per cent and not more than 41 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 17 per cent and not more than 19 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 1.90 per cent by weight and not more than 2.55 per cent by weight of silicon, as the major alloying elements and having a cross section of four sides any one of which has a measurement of not less than 47 millimetres and not more than 54 millimetres in lengths of not less than 7,010 millimetres and not more than 7,316 millimetres	Incoloy D S	December 31, 1972	12225
	Alloy steel sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 34.5 per cent and not more than 41 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 17 per cent and not more than 19 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 1.90 per cent and not more than 2.55 per cent by weight of silicon, as the main alloying elements and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres	Incoloy DS	December 31, 1972	12225
	Alloy steel sheet bars for re-rolling, containing not less than 34.5 per cent and not more than 41 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 17 per cent and not more than 19 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 1.90 per cent and not more than 2.55 per cent by weight of silicon, as the main alloying elements and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 92 millimetres and not more than 98 millimetres in thickness in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,182 millimetres	Incoloy DS	December 31, 1972	12225
74.02	Copper alloy ingots containing not less than 3.5 per cent by weight of beryllium as the major alloying element	Beryllium-copper master alloy	December 31, 1972	12417
74.06	Copper powder containing not less than 5 per cent nor more than 9 per cent by weight of iron, not less than 1 per cent nor more than 3 per cent by weight of manganese, not less than 0.2 per cent nor more than 1 per cent by weight of nickel, as the other major metallic constituents	Amax infilay powder	December 31, 1972	11919
75.02	Nickel bars for drawing into wire containing not less than 99.5 per cent by weight of nickel and having a cross section of four sides any one of which has a measurement of not less than 47 millimetres and not more than 54 millimetres in lengths of not less than 7.010 millimetres and not more than 7,316 millimetres	Nickel 233	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 18 per cent and not more than 21 per cent by weight of chromium, not	Nimonic 75	December 31, 1972	12225

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
	less than 0.20 per cent and not more than 0.60 per cent by weight of titanium, as the main alloying ingredients, and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres			
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 18 per cent and not more than 21 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 0.20 per cent and not more than 0.60 per cent by weight of titanium, as the main alloying ingredients, and not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 92 millimetres and not more than 98 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,182 millimetres	Nimonic 75	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 38 per cent and not more than 46 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 19.5 per cent and not more than 23.5 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 1.5 per cent and not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of copper, and not less than 0.60 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of titanium, the remainder being iron, and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres	Incoloy 825	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 38 per cent and not more than 46 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 19.5 per cent and not more than 23.5 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 1.5 per cent and not more than 3.0 per cent by weight of copper, and not less than 0.60 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of titanium, the remainder being iron, and not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 92 millimetres and not more than 98 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres	Incoloy 825	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling, containing not less than 14 per cent and not more than 17 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 6 per cent and not more than 10 per cent by weight of iron as the main alloying elements, and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,487 millimetres	Inconel 600	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy sheet bars for re-rolling containing not less than 14 per cent and not more than 17 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 6 per cent and not more than 10 per cent by weight of iron as the main alloying elements, and being not less than 276 millimetres and not more than 284 millimetres in width, not less than 92 millimetres and not, more than 98 millimetres in thickness, in lengths of not less than 3,660 millimetres and not more than 5,182 millimetres	Inconel 600	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel Alloy bars for re-drawing into wire, containing not less than 18 per cent and not more than 21 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 1.8 per cent and not more than 2.7 per cent by weight of titanium, not less than 1.10 per cent and not more than 1.60 per cent by weight of aluminium, as the main alloying elements and being not less than 35 millimetres and not more than 41 millimetres diameter and in lengths of not less than 5,487 millimetres and not more than 8,230 millimetres	Nimonic 80A	December 31, 1972	12225
75.04	Nickel copper alloy tube shells for re-drawing, containing not less than 28 per cent and not more than 34 per cent by weight of copper, as the major alloying element, and having dimensions of not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres outside diameter and not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres wall thickness in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres	Monel 400	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy tube shells for re-drawing, containing not less than 38 per cent and not more than 46 per cent by weight of nickel, not less than 19.5 per cent and not more than 23.5 per cent by weight of chromium, not less than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of molybdenum, not less than 1.5 per cent and not more than 3 per cent by weight of copper and not less than 0.60 per cent and not more than 1.20 per cent by weight of titanium, the remainder being iron, and being not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres outside diameter not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres wall thickness in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres	Incoloy 825	December 31, 1972	12225
	Nickel alloy tube shells for re-drawing containing not less than 14 per cent by weight and not more than 17 per cent by weight of Chromium, not less than 6 per cent and not more than 10 per cent by weight of iron, as the main alloying elements and being not less than 62 millimetres and not more than 64 millimetres outside diameter and not less than 5 millimetres and not more than 8 millimetres wall thickness in lengths of not less than 3,048 millimetres and not more than 10,668 millimetres	Inconel 600	December 31, 1972	12225

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of right' on the dates specified

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
May 24, 1972		
1,087,897	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citreon, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre citroen	Improvements in or relating to heating apparatus for automotive vehicles
1,096,234	Societe Anonyme Francaise du Ferodo	Improvements in fluid obturating devices
1,101,209	Societe Anonyme Francaise des Appareils Automatiques Taximeters-Taxiphones-S.A.F.A.A	Parking meter for vehicles
1,116,911	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to anti-roll suspensions for vehicles
1,122,930	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to synchromesh gearboxes (synchromesh)
1,129,510	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to feed systems of gasoline heaters with electric ignition
1,131,460	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to ventilation and air-distribution equipment for vehicles
1,132,340	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to roof assemblies
1,146,836	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to hydraulic braking systems
1,154,665	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to heating and ventilation systems for vehicles
1,156,246	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in and relating to fluid control apparatus
1,159,870	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to vehicle seats
May 25, 1972		
1,039,896	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S. A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to exhaust silencers of internal combustion engines
1,040,845	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to ball-and-socket joints
1,044,892	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerley S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to a motor vehicle seat adapted to house a spare wheel
1,053,835	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerley S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in motor vehicle headlamps of adjustable inclination
1,055,482	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerley S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to universal joints
1,060,944	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerley S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to steering systems of automobile vehicles
1,061,379	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerley S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to gear ratio changing devices particularly for vehicles
1,065,458	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in devices for the fixation of an automobile vehicle front seat
1,072,966	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to devices for draining off oil from the valve cover and cooling the cylinder head of an internal combustion engine
1,074,692	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in and relating to bench seats, in particular for automobiles
1,078,243	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to gearbox control means
1,084,948	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly S.A. Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to head rests

A Czechoslovakian delegation led by Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bohuslav Vecera, recently visited Sir Rudy Sternberg's 3,000 acre farming complex near Ashford, Kent. Mr. Vecera (centre) spent four days in this country. At the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. James Prior, it was the first visit since the war of a Czech Minister of Agriculture.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
May 31, 1972		
1,011,385	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Crankcase breather for a piston engine or machine.
1,020,954	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to adjustable seats for automobiles
1,034,100	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	A new or improved disc brake.
1,034,113	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to disc brakes with conjugate jaws
1,034,721	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to combined air-filter and resonator-type silencers for the induction air of internal combustion engines.
1,036,031	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to shock absorbers
1,037,312	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to anti-roll devices for automobile vehicles.
1,038,262	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to braking devices for holding a pivot pin against motion.
1,049,792	Citroen S.A. (Automobiles Citroen, Berliet, Panhard) formerly Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to adjustable seats for vehicles.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

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POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JUNE 19

European Patents Office

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was questioned about his discussions with the Governments of the Netherlands and West Germany on the location of the European Patents Office. Mr. Davies replied: 'These countries have jointly proposed that the European Patent Office be in Munich with a branch in The Hague, which we had originally supported as the site for the Headquarters. We have therefore now told the negotiating countries that our bid for London as the site of the Office, which up to now has been conditional on an earlier bid for The Hague being withdrawn or defeated, is now unconditional.'

Chambers of commerce

A Member asked if powers would be sought to make membership of the chambers of commerce compulsory in line with the recent recommendation of Mr. Robin Brook, president of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, answered: 'All aspects of industrial representation in the UK are currently under review by an independent Commission sponsored jointly by the Assocation of British Chambers of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry. I intend to await the outcome of this review before considering the question of additional powers.'

EEC

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked to state the share, in percentage terms, of the European Economic Community Market accounted for by imports from developing countries in 1960 and 1970, respectively. He replied that the developing countries' share of the total imports into the European Economic Community, which thus excluded inter community trading, was 38.5 per cent in 1960 and 35.3 per cent in 1970.

Asked whether he would make a statement on the effects of the Commercial Policy Decision No. 71/395 dated November 1971 of the Secondary Legislation so far as British interests were concerned, Mr. Emery said: 'This Decision will have no effect on British interests.'

Post-Apollo programme

A statement on British participation in the post-Apollo programme was requested from Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace. Mr. Onslow said: 'The question of participation in the post-Apollo programme is under consideration jointly with our European Space Conference partners. A meeting of the Conference is being planned for July and my hon. Friend, the Minister for Aerospace, is considering how best to keep the House informed of developments.' Replying to a Member who asked if, in order to reach a decision on participation before the main contractors were chosen by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration he would expedite the Government's and its European partners' joint decision over whether or not to participate in the post-Apollo project, and not wait until July, Mr. Onslow said that a meeting of the European Space Conference, which was the proper forum for joint European decisions on post-Apollo, had been proposed for July 11/12 to fit in with the NASA timetable on space shuttle contracts. An earlier meeting would be impracticable.

Airport security

Mr. Onslow was asked about discussions he had had with the British Airports Authority about further measures to combat hi-jacking. Mr. Onslow said: 'I visited Heathrow on June 8 to inspect the security measures at the airport and to discusss the precautions being taken with the British Airports Authority, airline security experts and senior officers of the British Airports Authority Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police.'

UNCTAD III

'We shall continue to work for measures to promote the trade of developing countries, said' Mr. Noble, when asked to make a statement on the Government's trade policy towards developing countries, following the relevant discussions at the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago.

Trade with Taiwan

Mr Noble was asked about the size of Great Britain's trade both ways with Taiwan for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, compared with the corresponding trade with the Chinese mainland. He replied: 'Figures for the calendar years are given in the appropriate December issues of the Overseas Trade Statistics. In 1971 imports cif from and exports fob to Taiwan were £13 million and £10 million respectively; the corresponding figures for the People's Republic of China were £32 million and £28 million.'

Japanese motor-vehicles

In answer to a request that tariff barriers should be imposed on the import of Japanese-made motor vehicles into the United Kingdom, identical with those imposed by the Japanese Government on British-made motor vehicles, Mr. Noble said 'No. Japanese duties on motor vehicles are broadly at lower rates than our own and there are no import restrictions other than conformity with local safety specifications.'

Trade Descriptions Act

Mr. Noble was asked if he was satisfied with the effectiveness of the Trade Descriptions Act as applied to the marking of goods put up as special offers with their original selling price. 'I have no reason to doubt the effectiveness of the present provisions in dealing with the types of abuses in this field which they were designed to catch', he replied. 'When the time comes to review the working of the Act I shall be prepared to consider any practical suggestions for improvement which might be made.' Mr. Noble was also asked how many complaints he had received during the past two years about packaged holidays, in view of his responsibility for the Trade Descriptions Act. He said there were 106 in 1970, 86 in 1971 and 19 so far this year. Complaints were also made direct to the local Weights and Measures Authorities who had the Statutory duty to enforce the Trade Descriptions Act.

Marking capacity on bottles

Mr. Onslow was asked when it was expected to propose the amendments to Schedule 4 of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 which were suggested in proposals circulated by the Board of Trade in January 1970, including the proposal to bring sherry and other wines within the requirements for marking capacity on the bottles. He replied: 'The UK has been invited to comment on EEC proposals for measuring container bottles and the prepackaging of wine and other beverages which were submitted to the Council of Ministers on February 29, 1972. While discussions are in progress I consider that it would be premature to proceed with the proposed amendment on bottled wine.'

Regional airport for Yorkshire and Humberside

A Member asked: 'at which level of local government are the appropriate local authorities for formulating proposals for a new regional airport for Yorkshire and Humberside?' Mr. Onslow answered: 'Any local authority may, with the consent of the Minister, provide an aerodrome. I understand the Leeds, Bradford and West Riding authorities are considering the question of air transport facilities in Yorkshire in consultation with the Humberside and Yorkshire local authorities.'

Stockholm conference on pollution

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked whether, in view of the Government Working Party report, 'Nuisance or Nemesis', submitted to the Stockholm Conference on Pollution, all matters relating to the type of future power stations would be left only to the Central Electricity Generating Board. Mr. Boardman answered: 'No, Sir. The CEGB's proposals for new power stations require statutory approval in respect of capital investment, siting and environment, and, as necessary, nuclear safety. I have no plans for changing this situation.'

Steel prices

Mr. Boardman was asked to make a statement on recent discussions with the British Steel Corporation and representative steel users' bodies, respectively, concerning prices for steel in the United Kingdom during the period 1972-73, with the European Coal and Steel Community concerning future prices, 1972-73, for British steel, and what steps were intended to be taken to stabilise steel prices. Mr. Boardman said that the price increases which came into effect on April 2, 1972 were discussed with the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council and with the British Steel Corporation in the context of the CBI's policy of price restraint. No decisions had yet been reached about the general policy to follow the present period of price restraint; but for the Corporation the aim was to move into profitability and some increases would be necessary. This was regardless of our entry into Europe though from January 1, 1973 steel prices would be subject to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. The Secretary of State had not discussed future price increases of British steel with the Community.

Imports of dog skins

Mr. Emery was asked whether, in view of the recent developments in regard to the slaughter of dogs to make fur coats and other fashionable wear, the introduction would be considered of a ban on imports of all dog skins into the United Kingdom. He answered: 'I would not be justified in banning imports of dog skins in the absence of a similar ban on the supply of dog skins within the United Kingdom. It would not be in accordance with our obligations under the GATT to discriminate against imports in this way.'

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

Exhaust pollution

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked about representations from the motor industry about the effect of United States exhaust pollution reduction proposals on British car manufacturers and their exports, and what study had been undertaken by the DTI into the use and efficacy of anti-pollution regulations as imposed by other countries, in view of their effects on British car exports. Mr. Chataway said that the Department kept in touch with developments in relation to such regulations, but that he had received no representations from the motor industry about the effect of proposals in the United States for the reduction of pollution from vehicle exhausts.

Industrial Development Boards

Mr. Chataway was asked to publish in the Official Report the members appointed to the Industrial Development Board and the Scottish, Welsh and Regional Industrial Development Boards. He said: 'The appointments of Mr. Gordon Richardson, MBE, as Chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Board, and of Mr. Robert Fairbairn as Chairman of the Scottish Industrial Development Board, were announced on March 22 and May 1 respectively. I hope to announce the names of the other chairmen, and of the members of the Boards, shortly.'

TUESDAY, JUNE 20

Complaints about Concorde

A Member asked what official representations on noise and smoke had been received arising out of Concorde's visit to Japan. Mr. Heseltine said no formal representations had been received. 'We have maintained close contact with the Japanese Authorities and in discussion with representatives of the Japanese Government during the visit of My Rt. Hon Friend the Lord Privy Seal explained that the prototype was not representative of noise or exhaust output of the production Concordes which would enter airline service,' he commented.

Industrial activity in Wales

Mr. Grant answered a number of questions on industrial activity in Wales.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21

Scottish Consumer Council

Asked if he would take steps to establish a separate Consumer Council for Scotland, Mr. Noble said no. 'I do not exclude the possibility of new institutions in this field. But it remains my view that the main functions of a body like the former Consumer Council are more appropriate to private consumer organisations than to a body appointed and financed by the State,' he said.

EEC tobacco

A Member asked what study had been given to the regulation of the European Economic Community Council No. 805/72 dated April 17, 1972, and what consultation there had been with the tobacco companies regarding this. Mr. Emery replied that both the Department and the Tobacco Advisory Committee were aware of the provisions of this Regulation, which related to the target and intervention prices for Community-grown leaf tobacco from the 1972 harvest. The Regulation would have no foreseeable effect on the United Kingdom tobacco-manufacturing industry, since no significant quantities of Community-grown tobacco were being imported into the United Kingdom at present.

Skyvan production

Asked what discussions he had had, and with whom, concerning the sale of Skyvan aircraft produced in Belfast for the armed services, Mr. Onslow said the purchase of aircraft for our own armed services was a matter for the Secretary of State for Defence. The company had sold some 20 military versions of the Skyvan to foreign forces.

Launching aid for Shorts

Mr. Onslow, asked to state the total of launching aid made available to the aircraft industry since 1960, and the amount made available to Shorts of Belfast, said some £150 million had been made available in the form of launching aid to the aerospace industry since 1960. Shorts had not received launching aid but had received substantial financial assistance in other ways.

Scottish development

Asked how many industrial development certificate applications had been received for projects in Scotland since changes were announced in Government regional policy, Mr. Chataway said 51 industrial development certificates had been approved and none refused.

Belgian aid

Answering a question on the implications, for regional policy, of the European Economic Community Commission's ruling as to the amount and type of aid which Belgium should be allowed to implement, Mr. Grant said: 'As I understand the position, the Belgian economic expansion law of 1970 permitted regional aid to be given in 41 out of 43 local government districts of that country. The Commission doubted whether aid extended so widely could be justified and feared that it might distort competition within the Common Market. After a prolonged period of discussion with the Belgian Government, the Commission has now asked that regional aids in Belgium be limited to 28 districts. I am satisfied that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case which in any way prejudices our own ability to arrive at a satisfactory solution for our Assisted Areas within the terms of Article 154 of the Treaty of Accession.'

Heathrow air-traffic routes

A Member asked Mr. Onslow, following proposals put to him in March and April, what conclusions he had drawn from the investigation of possible revisions of the Mole Valley and Dover 2 departure routes from Heathrow Airport, and what action he proposed, consistent with maximum safety, to reduce the number of people affected by aircraft noise in the Twickenham constituency. He replied that the investigation had now been completed. 'With a view to reducing overall noise disturbance it is the intention to put into operation, on an experimental basis for a period from July 20 this year, a revision of the first leg of the Mole Valley route so that aircraft will fly over the open spaces of Fulwell Golf Course and Bushy Park. A final decision about the route will not be taken until the results of the experiment have been assessed. The question of the Dover Two route is being further considered, but it is not proposed to alter it during the period of the Mole Valley experiment,' he said.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22

IRC loans to BLMC

Mr. Chataway was asked whether a decision had been reached on the proposal that the British Leyland Motor Company should repay part of their Industrial Reorganisation Corporation loans. He answered: 'Yes. My rt. hon. Friend has agreed to accept immediate repayment of £20 million of the £25 million unsecured subordinated IRC loan due in 1975, on terms which have been negotiated with BLMC. These terms include an improvement in the status of the remaining £5 million together with a revision of the interest rate and terminal date. An element in the restructuring will be the replacement of the £10 million revolving machine tool facility by a fixed-interest term-loan.'

Protection of North Sea platforms

In reply to a question on steps to ensure the safety of platforms and rigs in the North Sea, from attacks by international terrorists, Mr. Emery said that the protection of offshore facilities formed part of the Department's defence strategy relating to our energy industries; there was close collaboration with the Defence Department on the practical measures which might be taken to ensure an adequate defence system.

Helicopters for air-sea rescue

A Member asked how many helicopters with a civilian air-sea rescue role, for which grants were provided by the DTI were not equipped with winches; where these helicopters were based; what estimate had been made of the cost of equipping them with winches; and if steps would be taken so to equip them. 'All helicopters carrying out air/sea rescue work under contract to the Department are fitted with winches when engaged in this work', replied Mr. Noble.

Metrication

Several questions were asked on metrication. Mr. Onslow was asked to make a statement on discussions with the retail trade on the introduction of metric units of weight; and said: 'The current series of discussions on the introduction of metric quantities in the retailing sector, in particular for foodstuffs, began in 1969 when several conferences were organised by BSI between manufacturers and retailers at which my predecessors were represented. Since then the Metrication Board has been formed and has set up Steering Committees for the Consumer Goods and Distribution Industries at which metrication issues are discussed. Officials of my Department regularly attend these committees. Under the provision of the Weights and Measures Act, we shall be consulting, among others, the retail trade before introducing any Orders permitting the use of metric units of weight for goods for which quantities are prescribed.' He was also asked when the Weights and Measures Act would be amended to ensure that foodstuffs which required to be sold, if prepacked, in standard imperial units of weight would be sold in metric units; and what metric weights would be substituted for the existing imperial weights. He answered: 'Our consultations with industry and consumer interests will enable us to decide when it would be most appropriate to seek to amend the provisions of the Act to permit the sale of these classes of foodstuffs, but I cannot forecast any timing until these discussions are further advanced. So far as is practicable I should expect the metric quantities introduced to be simple fractions of the kilogramme or of the litre.' In answer to a question on the protection of consumers when metric units are introduced for foodstuffs in the retail trade, Mr. Onslow drew attention to paragraphs 68 and 69 of the

White Paper on Metrication (Cmnd. 4880). 'We are discussing this in more detail with the industries concerned and with groups representing consumers, and would welcome suggestions from other interested parties,' he said.

Mr. Onslow also referred to paragraph 31 of the White Paper when answering a question on the EEC Council directive number 71/354 relating to units of measurement and when it would be applied in Great Britain in the event of Great Britain joining the European Economic Community. He said: 'We have until August 31, 1976 to agree with the Community the future status of the imperial units presently in use in this country. Where no decision has been reached by that date the units concerned will be authorised for continuing use until December 31, 1979.'

Trident disaster

A Member asked if the Committee of Inquiry into the Trident disaster would be requested to consider to what extent pilot/management relations contributed to the accident, in view of the details supplied. Mr. Onslow replied: 'The public inquiry will cover all aspects of the circumstances leading to the Trident disaster. I will arrange for the information received from my hon. Friend to be drawn to the attention of the Treasury Solicitor, who is responsible for preparing the case for presentation at the Inquiry.'

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

Registered charities

A Member asked if the Registrar of Companies would be instructed to review his policy in accepting for registration as companies, or for other commercial purposes, names such as that supplied to him by the Member, which could not easily be distinguished from officially registered charities. Mr. Noble answered: 'I have not yet received the hon. Member's letter. The powers to refuse registration of company and business names are exercised only where there is obvious danger of the public being misled, and the word 'charity' is therefore normally prohibited in a registered business name and is not allowed in a company name save where the organisation is a recognised charity. To carry the scrutiny further, to exclude names which might in some circumstances be thought to be open to misrepresentation, would not be possible.'

Imports of food and raw materials

Mr. Noble gave the following information to a Member who asked for the percentage of United Kingdom imports per month in value terms accounted for by food and raw materials for each year over the past decade to the latest available date.

PERCENTAGES*

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials	Food	Raw materials
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	32	22	30	22	30	20	28	20	26	18	24	16	24	15	23	16	23	16	21	14	19	12
February	33	19	32	19	30	18	27	20	27	18	28	14	23	15	22	15	21	15	21	14	21	12
March	34	19	33	18	29	17	28	19	27	17	27	15	23	14	23	14	22	14	21	11	20	10
April	33	19	32	18	28	19	30	20	26	17	26	15	23	15	23	14	21	15	21	12	19	12
May	34	20	31	19	29	19	26	18	27	17	26	16	22	15	20	14	20	14	20	13		
June	32	20	32	20	27	19	27	20	27	18	26	16	21	16	21	15	20	16	21	13		
July	30	20	32	20	28	19	25	20	25	18	25	17	20	16	20	15	19	12	20	13		
August	29	21	30	22	26	20	27	20	26	20	24	18	20	17	19	17	22	18	20	15		
September	28	20	28	21	27	18	27	20	26	18	24	16	20	16	21	15	20	16	19	13		
October	29	20	29	20	25	19	26	18	27	18	21	15	22	15	19	15	20	16	18	12		
November	29	20	31	20	28	19	29	18	30	19	25	15	21	14	21	14	21	14	20	12		
December	32	21	31	23	27	21	27	19	24	16	25	16	22	16	21	15	19	15	20	12		

* Food is defined as Section 0 of the Overseas Trade Statistics; raw materials as Sections 2 and 4.

Imports of lime oil and juice

A question was asked on imports of lime oil and lime juice, respectively, country by country, into the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1972 and in the corresponding periods of the previous five years. Mr. Noble said that lime juice was not separately distinguished in the Overseas Trade Statistics; following is the information for lime oil for January to April, the latest period for which detailed figures are available for 1972.

KILOGRAMMES

	January/ April 1967	January/ April 1968	January/ April 1969	January/ April 1970	January/ April 1971	January/ April 1972
Jamaica	4,909	6,118	6,453	4,663	3,079	5,033
Mexico	1,810	540	542	9,263	894	4,679
Trinidad and Tobago	2,746	2,568	—	1,746	1,769	2,175
Dominica, Grenada St. Lucia, St. Vincent	1,614	1,702	4,132	3,476	5,186	1,151
Cuba	501	2,000	—	600	1,200	1,000
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	907
USA	1,535	4,178	735	1,632	11,123	139
Ghana	607	651	1,789	3,662	933	—
Guyana	378	593	298	—	56	—
Bahamas	—	—	680	1,270	454	—
Other countries	554	115	1,054	19	377	475
World totals	14,655	18,466	15,685	26,321	25,071	15,559

Canadian nuclear reactor offer

A statement was asked for on the official offer by Canada to give particulars in full design, construction and operating experience of their successful nuclear power projects. Mr. Emery said: 'The Canadian Government have proposed that, if the United Kingdom adopts heavy water reactors for commercial use (as Canada has), the two countries should conclude an agreement on the exchange of relevant technical information. We are considering this proposal carefully and will take it into account in the formulation of reactor policy.'

Exports of sheep

Mr. Noble was asked what were the exports of live sheep to Belgium and France from the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1972 and in the corresponding periods of the previous five years. He gave the following information for January to April, the latest period for which detailed figures are available for 1972, in respect of live sheep and goats (figures for the latter are not separately available):

Thousands

	Jan/ Apl 1967	Jan/ Apl 1968	Jan/ Apl 1969	Jan/ Apl 1970	Jan/ Apl 1971	Jan/ Apl 1972
Belgium	12	—	96	70	12	74
France	—	—	0	4	0	0

0 = less than 500, — = nil.

Sulphur dioxide pollution

Mr. Emery was asked what estimates had been made of the cost of dealing with sulphur dioxide pollution in power stations in Great Britain. He answered that there was at present no practical economic method of removing sulphur dioxide from the products of combustion and for many years now generating stations in the UK had been built with chimneys of a height, agreed with the Alkali Inspectorate, sufficient to disperse SO_2 emissions so that concentrations of the gas at ground level were harmless.

Trident airliner crash

Referring to the recent British European Airways Trident airliner crash a Member asked if the Secretary of State would undertake a full review of the London Airport noise abatement procedures requiring aircraft at full gross weight to manoeuvre at low altitude, low speed and reduced power after take-off; and if he would make a statement about the hazards involved for the safety of passengers and crew of aircraft using Heathrow and residents living under the flight-path. Mr. Heseltine said: 'No noise abatement procedures are introduced and continued unless they are fully consistent with the high standard of safety requirements. Nevertheless, as stated in my reply to points raised by the right hon. Member for Barnsley on June 19 it is to be expected that this is one of the matters which will be probed at the public inquiry. To express more precisely the point I made on that occasion about noise abatement procedures and the Trident accident, the noise abatement cutback would have taken place well before the point at which the flight recorder indicates that the droop retraction started.'

Package holidays

Mr. Noble was asked how many complaints about package holidays under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 were received by Weights and Measures departments of local authorities during the latest convenient 12-month period. 'I am not informed of such complaints unless it is intended to prosecute,' he replied. 'In 1971 proceedings were taken in 26 cases.'

Government surplus sales

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Portsmouth.

St Ives W2 Bucket Dredger. Steel, built 1945. G.T. 938. N.T. 357. Length (B.P.) 195 ft. Breadth 40 ft. Depth (mld) 14 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 1,360 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam, oil fired, triple expansion, surface condensing, by Fleming and Ferguson, Paisley. IHP 708.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "St Ives W2" ' and must be received not later than noon on July 18, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 6, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham

Auctioneers: Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Miscellaneous machinery including, Coventry Climax and Conveyancer diesel and electric fork lift trucks; twin mill motorised plasticising mill; Denham SS and SC lathe; planing machine; universal woodworking machine; hacksawing machines; trailer mounted compressor; mobile cranes; centrifugal water pumping set; Morrison Electricar; electric motors; transformers; copper and aluminium sheets; metal tubing; brass couplings; steel bars and sheets; steel rivets; electronic, laboratory and photographic equipment; clocks; wrist watches; binoculars; cameras; cable; service clothing; boots and shoes; carpets; rugs; furniture; mixed and woollen rags; cutlery and kitchen utensils; vehicle spares; paints and oils; rubber tyres and numerous other items.

July 12/13, 1972 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines: heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown trucks; fork lift trucks; travellers; tractors; graders; motor cycles, etc.

July 19/20, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel: 0432 4366)

Electrical equipment and spares; teleprinters; vehicle spares; electronic valves; aircraft components and spares; paints and oils; surplus fire fighting equipment; photographic equipment; refrigerator unit spares; surplus clothing; household and office furniture; scrap textiles; machine tools including, portable electric drills and grinders; shearing machine; lathes; sawing and filing machines; power hacksaw; electric portable planes, etc.

July 26, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752 69292)

Miscellaneous items of surplus clothing; textiles; furniture; hand tools; valves; electrical equipment, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

July 4, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London, EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954).

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogues: price 5p direct from auctioneer.

View days: day preceding and morning of sale.

Public Auction no. 8

A Public Auction sale of surplus Government Furniture and Equipment has been arranged at the Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 3. The sale will commence at 1000 hours on July 12, 1972, viewing will be allowed between 0900 and 1630 hours on July 11, 1972. The Auctioneers are Messrs. Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol 1, catalogues will be available from them.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25, 1972
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 22, 1972
UK balance of payments (Q)	June 22, 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	June 15, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry (Q)	June 15, 1972
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 25, 1972
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	June 22, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	June 8, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	May 18, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	June 15, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 13, 1972
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	May 25, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	May 11, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 15, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	June 1, 1972
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	May 25, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	June 15, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	June 22, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 11, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial building approved (Q)	April 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	May 25, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 15, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	May 25, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	May 25, 1972
Production (M)	June 22, 1972
Volume of production (M)	June 22, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	June 15, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	June 1, 1972
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	June 15, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	June 22, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	June 22, 1972
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	June 15, 1972
Retail (M)	June 15, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	June 8, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	This week
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	June 22, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	June 8, 1972
Wool output (M)	June 8, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	June 15, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	June 22, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	This week
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 15, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	May 4, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	This week
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	June 22, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0 r	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	24 r	−153	−5	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.7 r	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	−41
2nd qtr	121	123.4 r	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4 r	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9 r	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4 r	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	−44
2nd qtr	122 r	125.3 r	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5 r	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−12	6
4th qtr	124	124.8 r	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	36 r	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	119 p	121.6 r			122 p	106.5	141 p	137 p	161 p			−123 p	−90 p	−2 p	−29 p
1971 Oct		125.1 r				108.4									
Nov		124.8 r				106.8									
Dec.		124.5 r				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8 r				107.0									
Feb		113.5 r				106.0									
Mar		126.6 r				106.6									
Apr		127.7				108.2									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services) ‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	176.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	979
1970 2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24.054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	100
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119	23.639	217	197	283
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	354
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	134.1	141. 6	265.9	877	124		207	214	242
2nd qtr							839 p	133 p				30
1971 Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.2	872	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.7	141.6	265.6	872	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	133.8	142.0	266.9	886	126		202	221	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	135.0 p	142.8 p	268.5	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May		162.6	*6.1*	134.8 p	143.5 p	271.1 p	828	134 p		210 p	218 p	
June							799 p	135 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Vehicle production in May

IN the four weeks to May 27, car production reached a record level exceeding the previous highest level achieved in March 1972. Losses of production on account of industrial disputes were less serious than in either April, 1972 or May 1971.

Cars

The average rate of car production recorded in May was 43,100 a week, 10 per cent higher than in May 1971; production for the home market was 32 per cent higher than a year earlier, but was 18 per cent lower for export.

In seasonally adjusted terms, car production in the three months, March to May was 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months, December to February, 7 per cent higher for the home market and 5 per cent higher for export.

Commercial vehicles

In the four week period, the average rate of production of commercial vehicles was 9,600 a week, 14 per cent lower than in May 1971; 6 per cent lower for the home market and 25 per cent lower for export.

In seasonally adjusted terms, commercial vehicle production in the three months, March to May was 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months, 4 per cent higher for the home market and 13 per cent higher for export.

Business Statistics Office

A booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is available from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS Tel. 01-866 8771, ext. 17 or 123.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1966	82	52	134	21.7	14.8	36.6
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1971 1st quarter	72	62	134	19.1	14.8	33.9
2nd quarter	79	62	141	24.1	17.0	41.1
3rd quarter	87	58	145	22.4	16.7	39.1
4th quarter	104	56	160	23.8	14.1	37.9
1972 1st quarter	97	51	148	19.8	9.6	29.4
2nd quarter						
3rd quarter						
4th quarter						
1971 January	89	72	161	24.1	19.4	43.5
February	70	63	133	18.1	13.2	31.3
March	58	52	110	16.1	11.9	27.0
April	75	65	140	22.8	17.3	40.1
May	84	63	147	25.8	17.6	43.4
June	78	58	136	23.7	16.1	39.8
July	76	49	125	22.3	15.0	37.3
August	96	67	163	23.3	20.1	43.4
September	90	57	147	21.5	15.0	36.5
October	98	60	158	23.8	14.6	38.4
November	99	54	153	23.9	13.8	37.7
December	114	55	169	23.8	13.9	37.7
1972 January	94	51	145	21.7	9.8	31.5
February	86	46	132	17.3	8.0	25.3
March	110	56	166	20.3	11.1	31.4
April	93	52	145	20.6	11.7	32.3
May	112	52	164	24.5	13.4	37.9
Average of:						
Dec.-February	98	51	149	21.0	10.6	31.6
March-May 1972	105	53	158	21.8	12.1	33.9
Percentage change	+7	+5	+6	+9	+13	+7

TABLE 1. RECORDED PRODUCTION

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
		For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972									
1971 1st quarter	13	229,549	202,868	432,417	33,263	61,362	48,325	109,687	8,437
2nd quarter	13	262,133	207,999	470,132	36,164	78,247	55,252	133,499	10,269
3rd quarter	13	220,983	142,875	363,858	27,989	56,696	40,362	97,058	7,466
4th quarter	13	314,797	160,736	475,533	36,579	71,973	43,989	115,962	8,920
1972 1st quarter	13	312,399	167,804	480,203	36,939	63,793	31,477	95,270	7,328
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1971 January	4	88,238	67,956	156,194	39,048	24,143	18,882	43,025	10,756
February	4	67,660	66,545	134,205	33,551	17,975	13,999	31,974	7,994
March	5	73,651	68,367	142,018	28,403	19,244	15,444	34,688	6,938
April	4	73,283	64,880	138,163	34,541	22,147	17,018	39,165	9,791
May	4	88,407	67,827	156,234	39,059	26,295	18,499	44,794	11,199
June	5	100,443	75,292	175,735	35,147	29,805	19,735	49,540	9,908
July	4	51,379	34,364	85,743	21,436	15,864	11,623	27,487	6,872
August	4	69,418	49,437	118,855	29,714	15,927	12,359	28,286	7,072
September	5	100,186	59,074	159,260	31,852	24,905	16,380	41,285	8,257
October	4	98,468	52,145	150,613	37,653	23,382	14,461	37,843	9,461
November	4	95,276	50,140	145,416	36,354	23,010	14,220	37,230	9,308
December	5	121,053	58,451	179,504	35,900	25,581	15,308	40,889	8,178
1972 January	4	92,654	47,901	140,555	35,139	21,543	9,339	30,882	7,721
February	4	83,678	47,851	131,529	32,882	17,052	8,324	25,376	6,344
March	5	136,067	72,052	208,119	41,624	25,198	13,814	39,012	7,802
April	4	92,248	52,839	145,087	36,272	20,258	11,469	31,727	7,932
May	4	116,373	55,935	172,308	43,077	24,726	13,843	38,569	9,642
June	5								
July	4								
August	4								
September	5								
October	4								
November	4								
December	5								

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☐ P32 Cutlery, spoons, forks, tableware and safety razors (Q)
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☐ P26 Engineers' tools (Q)
☐ P33 Jewellery (Q)
☐ P84 Metal furniture (Q)
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☐ P9 Carpets (Q)
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☐ P4 Hosiery and other knitted goods (Q)
☐ P108 Jute (Q)
☐ P15 Lace (Q)
☐ P14 Linen (Q)
☐ P10 Narrow fabrics (Q)
☐ P118 Spinning and doubling on cotton and flax systems (Q)
☐ P72 Warp knitting (Q)

Leather, leather goods and fur
☐ P109 Fur (Q)
☐ P105 Leather and fellmongery (Q)
☐ P106 Leather goods (Q)

Clothing and footwear
☐ P94 Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries (Q)
☐ P17 Footwear (Q)
☐ P16 Gloves (Q)
☐ P110 Hats, caps and millinery (Q)
☐ P60 Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) (M)
☐ P90 Men's and boys' tailored outerwear (Q)
☐ P92 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. (Q)
☐ P89 Weatherproof outerwear (Q)
☐ P93 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants' wear etc. (Q)
☐ P91 Women's and girls' tailored outerwear (Q)

Pottery and glass
☐ P107 Glass (Q)
☐ P6 Pottery (Q)

Timber, furniture etc.
☐ P24 Bedding and soft furnishings (Q)
☐ P37 Imported timber (M)
☐ P99 Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures (Q)
☐ P85 Shop and office fitting (Q)
☐ P36 Timber (sawmilling etc. and builders' woodwork) (Q)
☐ P38 Wood chipboard (M)
☐ P98 Wooden containers and baskets (Q)
☐ P83 Wooden furniture and upholstery (Q)

Paper, printing and publishing
☐ P67 Boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases (Q)
☐ P75 General printing and publishing (Q)
☐ P71 Manufactured stationery (Q)
☐ P87 Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board (Q)
☐ P68 Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film (Q)
☐ P69/74 Newspapers and periodicals (Q)
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☐ P86 Wallcoverings (Q)

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☐ P88 Musical instruments (Q)
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☐ P95 Plastics products (Q)
☐ P7 Rubber (M)
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Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

In the three months ended April 1972 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent more than in the three months ended January 1972 and 9 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1971.

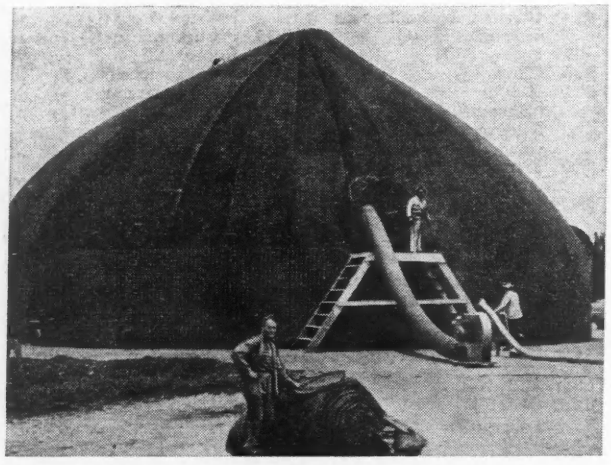
Excluding warp knitting the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 12 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1971.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1971 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1970 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1971 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

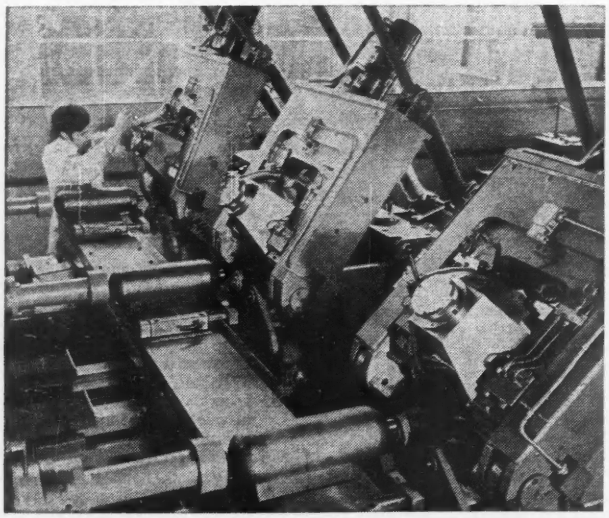
1963 = 100

1964	109	
1965	114	
1966	114	
1967	114	
1968	132	
1969	147	140
1970	149	144
1971 p	148	142

		Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1969	1st quarter	133	143	124
	2nd quarter	145	153	138
	3rd quarter	143	144	136
	4th quarter	166	147	161
1970	1st quarter	138	153	133
	2nd quarter	143	146	138
	3rd quarter	144	146	140
	4th quarter	170	151	164
1971	1st quarter	133	143	123
	2nd quarter	145	153	138
	3rd quarter	145	147	140
	4th quarter	170	151	165
1972	1st quarter	143	156	137
1971	January	124	150	114
	February	135	138	125
	March	140	140	131
	April	136	151	130
	May	149	160	142
	June	150	149	143
	July	139	155	133
	August	132	145	129
	September	163	141	158
	October p	182	151	174
	November p	181	148	176
	December p	149	154	145
1972	January p	135	163	128
	February p	135	138	131
	March p	159	166	154
	April p	155	165	149



Over £250,000 has been secured from the export market during the past 12 months by sales of this inflatable grain silo made from butyl rubber. The silos, with a storage capacity of up to 1,000 tons, are produced by a small Oxfordshire farming company, Cherwell Valley Silos Ltd. of Banbury. A recent shipment to Pakistan was worth more than £100,000 and many other orders have come in from other countries, including New Zealand and Sweden. The rubber 'balloon' can be compressed into the small 'package', as seen in the foreground.



A line of 16 men in a West German factory, marking steel gas bottles with handpunches and hammers, will be replaced by this machine made by Edward Pryor and Son Ltd., Sheffield. Each of three marking heads indents a line of serial numbers, contents and other information round the shoulders of the bottle, at a rate of about 120 bottles an hour. The machine pictured has been sold to Industrie Werke Karlsruhe Augsburg.

West German hi-fi retailers watch the assembly of Garrard Zero-100 transcription turntables at the company's headquarters at Swindon. The group of 20 Garrard stockists from Germany's main cities saw production of the full Garrard range at the company's three factories at Swindon. During June and July, Garrard will follow up the visit with a programme of dealer seminars throughout West Germany, where the company is making a strong bid against established European competitors. Garrard is participating during 1972 at a number of exhibitions throughout Europe, including Scandinavia.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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Organic chemicals for first quarter
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Miscellaneous series

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
Overseas travel and tourism for fourth quarter.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is published on page 579 of this issue.

New Business Monitor for surgical instruments and appliances

THE first results of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of surgical instruments and appliances have now been published. The results, which are for the third and fourth quarters of 1971, appear in the Business Monitor series.

The inquiry, which is being conducted as part of the new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service, and which was started after consultation with the industry, is being conducted by the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Mon.

Copies of the Monitor, reference P116, are available on subscription of 37½p per year post free, from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Since January, when Suntory Ltd. of Tokyo were appointed agents for Beefeater gin in Japan, a steady flow of Japanese retailers, wholesalers and Suntory executives has visited the James Burrough distillery in Lambeth. Nearly 100 Suntory executives and representatives have visited the Beefeater distillery over the past six months from Tokyo, Hiroshimo, Sapporo, Kyoto and Osaka. Our picture shows the most recent visit, when 40 leading retailers learned about the Beefeater gin-distillation process.

Index of retail prices for May

THE Department of Employment announce that the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 162.6 on May 16, 1972. This compares with 161.8 on April 18 and with 100.0 at the base date, which was January 16, 1962.

The rise in the index was due to increases in the price of potatoes and several other foods and was partly offset by reductions in the price of household coal and coke.

Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for April 1972 is 154. This is two points lower than the index for March 1972 and six points lower than for April 1971.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on April 1971 shown in brackets are: textiles 229 (−15 points), clothing 134 (+2), engineering and metals 107 (−13), food, drink and tobacco 124 (+5), timber and furniture 141 (−10), mineral products 144 (−), other manufacturing industries 193 (−42), gas, electricity and water 192 (+9).

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, June 23, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Straight On Till Morning	BR/E 36191/25/6/77	96	June 20	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Fear In The Night	BR/E 36192/25/6/77	86	June 20	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Mutiny On The Buses	BR/E 36193/25/6/77	88	June 20	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Hammer Film Productions Ltd.
Showcase	BR/E 36194/25/6/77	49	June 20	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Global Films Ltd. and Queensway Promotions Ltd.
The Man And The Snake	BR/E 36247/25/6/77	26	June 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Jocelyn Films Ltd.
The Darwin Adventure	BR/E 36248/25/6/77	91	June 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Brightwater Film Productions Ltd.
The Quiet Country	BR/E 36256/25/6/77	25	June 21	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Martvr Ltd.
Windows On The Past	BR/E 36258/25/6/77	20	June 22	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Rayant Pictures Ltd.
Movietone News 2246	BR/E 35914/25/6/77	7	June 23	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2246A	BR/E 35915/25/6/77	8	June 23	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Catlow	F 36190	101	June 20	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Frontier Films Ltd.
Napoleon and Samantha	F 36249	91	June 21	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Fight In Vain	F 36250	83	June 21	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Davis Film, Paris
Cobra	F 36251	95	June 21	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Lira Films, Paris
Manhunt For Murder	F 36252	78	June 21	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Transatlantic Productions, Paris
The Lion Tamer	F 36253	9	June 21	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Filmbulgare, Sofia
The Rabbits Zaiko and Baiko	F 36254	10	June 21	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Filmbulgare, Sofia
No Holiday For Inochkin	F 36255	54	June 21	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Mosfilm, Moscow
Play It Again Sam	F 36257	86	June 22	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Apjac Productions Inc.

Amendment to the Register:
The title of the film 'Le Petit Matin' (F 36075) registered on April 5, 1972, has been amended to 'The Virgin and the Soldier'.

TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Lord Limerick to visit Moscow Elektro 72 exhibition

FOR his first official overseas visit since his recent appointment, Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, will go to Moscow on July 10-13.

The Minister will attend the formal opening of the ELEKTRO '72 exhibition (July 12-26), at which some 44 British companies will be represented in their own pavilion. This is the first large-scale Soviet international exhibition for the electro-technical industry and the British participation has been organised by the Department of Trade and Industry in conjunction withthe British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association.

It is expected that Lord Limerick's programme, which has yet to be confirmed, will include calls on Soviet Ministries and senior officials.

Low Cost Automation exhibitions at Plymouth and Doncaster

AN exhibition and symposium on Low Cost Production Aids for industry, organised jointly by the Industrial Liaison Centre at the Doncaster College of Technology and the Automation Advisory Centre, Sheffield Polytechnic, will be held at Doncaster College of Technology from July 11-13. It will be formally opened by Sir Eric Mensforth, deputy chairman of John Brown & Co., Sheffield.

The exhibition will be of particular value to the smaller firm since its purpose is to demonstrate some of the low-cost aids available to industry and how they may be applied to achieve increased productivity, quality, safety, and a reduction in manufacturing costs. Twenty manufacturers will exhibit pneumatic, hydraulic, electrical, mechanical and electronic control and handling equipment including working examples of systems currently used in industry.

The symposium will include lectures of particular interest to the engineering, clothing, and machine tool industries, and films on automation will be shown.

At the Low Cost Aids to Efficiency Exhibition and Symposium, organised by Plymouth Polytechnic and the South West Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry, to be held at the Hoe Centre, Plymouth, from July 11-13, 12 firms will demonstrate low-cost automation equipment and techniques. Each afternoon (and on the morning of the 12th) industrial managers will discuss their experiences in introducing new automation schemes, and the cost reductions achieved.

Examples of successful projects carried out by the Plymouth Polytechnic Low Cost Automation Centre will be on show at the exhibition, and the staff will be available to explain how the Centre can help firms to introduce profitable low-cost automation techniques.

A national network of Low Cost Automation Centres has been set up at selected Universities and Colleges with the support and collaboration of the Department of Trade and Industry, to assist local industry in the use of low-cost automation techniques. The Centres have full time staff, can give impartial advice, and are equipped to design and build prototype automation systems and test their effectiveness.

The Plymouth exhibition will be opened by Mr. T. R. Bennett, joint group managing director of Tecalemit Ltd.

DTI display at Machine Tool Exhibition

SOME of the research and advisory services of the Department of Trade and Industry are featured in a display at the Machine Tool International Exhibition, Olympia, London (June 21-July 1).

The display—mounted by the Department—consists of exhibits by the DTI's Machine Tools Branch, National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride) and National Physical Laboratory (Teddington).

The Machine Tools Branch show aspects of its responsibility for the sponsorship of the metal-working and wood-working machine tool industries and for welding machinery. This includes the Numerical Control Advisory Service; R & D projects on wood-working and welding; reports of work on group technology and the dynamic testing of machine tools; a survey of the UK die and mould industry; and the new edition of the DTI's Register of Research in Machine Tools and Production Engineering, which records current developments in this field.

Exhibits by the National Engineering Laboratory include a novel type of moiré fringe transducer which demonstrates how a coarse, unsealed optical grating can provide reliable and accurate positional measurement. An on-line demonstration of computer-aided part-programming is also featured, using a conversational version of the British NELNC numerical control program. This demonstration illustrates a facility available from the laboratory at minimum cost to a numerical control user. STD telephone lines link teletypes to computers at NEL, and ICL, Putney, allowing audience participation in a programming exercise.

The National Physical Laboratory display includes two devices which it has developed. One automates the production of numerous metal parts from a copying-lathe master, and is used extensively at the Laboratory for the manufacture of test pieces; the other is a non-contact instrument for measuring the position of a moving surface of metal or other material and thus gauging thickness.

Successful British participation at Swedish International Hospital Show

From the British Consulate, Malmo

FOURTEEN British firms took part in a joint venture sponsored by the British Hospitals Export Council and the Department of Trade and Industry at the first International Hospital Exhibition 'ISIMA 72' held in the Malmö Exhibition Halls from May 30-June 2.

The exhibition was opened by the Governor of the Province Mr. Gösta Netzén who, in his inauguration speech, drew attention to the number of different countries which had shown such a great interest in the event and particularly mentioned the initiative on the part of British industry.

The attendance was between 7,000-8,000 during the four days and visitors were registered from all the Scandinavian countries, as well as West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, the USSR and Japan.

As part of the Danish Trade Drive the Embassy in Copenhagen took advantage of the

(*continued on next page*)

TRANSLATIONS TUITION INTERPRETING ABSTRACTS

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SWEDISH HOSPITAL SHOW
continued

event and about 80 leading doctors, para medical personnel and hospital staff were invited to come over from Copenhagen primarily to see the British exhibits.

For the manufacturers of medical and hospital equipment the event afforded good opportunities either to consolidate their position or to launch their products in the Swedish market. Many useful contacts were made by our exhibitors and by studying other exhibits new ideas and know-how were obtained and exchanged.

The Searle Group was represented by six companies, ie G. D. Searle Ltd., Searle Scientific Services Ltd., J. G. Franklin & Sons Ltd., A. C. Daniels & Co. Ltd. and Baird & Tatlock Ltd. and Hopkins and Williams Ltd. Their products included laboratory equipment, automated biochemical analysers, cardiac arrest trolleys and hospital furniture, hospital and medical supplies in rubber and plastic, laboratory chemicals, pharmaceuticals and clinical and laboratory assay services. Other companies participating in the joint venture were Chas. F. Thackeray Ltd. (surgical instruments and operating theatre equipment); Vitalograph Ltd. (wedge spirometer, resuscitator and resuscitator outfits, continators and vapour condensers); S. E. Laboratories (Engineering) Ltd. (flowmeters for blood pressure transducers, and patient monitoring equipment); Mecanaids Ltd. ('Ambulift' patient handling system); L. R. Industries ('Regent' sterile disposable surgeons' gloves and intra-uterine contraceptive device); John Dickinson & Co. Ltd. (paper disposable products for hospitals); Cambridge Scientific Instruments Ltd. (cardiovascular instrumentation, microtomes); and C.R. Bard International (urinary and intravenous catheters and other disposable urological items).

Many of the British exhibitors received trial orders for certain equipment and almost all reported having received a number of serious inquiries which could lead to a great deal of business in the future.

They were all generally pleased with the results and with the bright and colourful design of the group stands which, incidentally, were the admiration of many of the other local and overseas firms participating in the event.

Most of the exhibitors said that they would certainly try to be back again for a similar event in the future.

Nepcon reflects changing US electronic production equipment industry

From the British Trade Development Office, New York

'THE events of the last two years in the electronics industry have amply demonstrated the shift of the marketing emphasis from the military and aerospace fields to the commercial and industrial sectors. Management has become increasingly concerned with equipment economics, and this is an area where the packaging and production engineer is particularly useful.' So began Dr. Fred Morritz, technical director of this year's National Electronic Packaging Conference and Exhibition (NEPCON 72 EAST). in his welcome to visitors and exhibitors. Dr. Morritz admirably sums up the changing market patterns in the US electronics industry in general, and the production-equipment sector in particular.

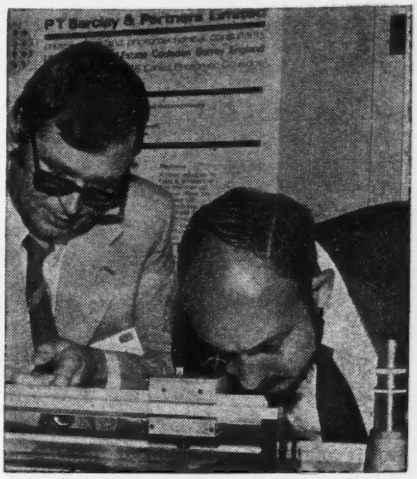
The last two years have not been good for the industry, but there appeared to be an undercurrent of cautious optimism at this year's show. Because such a high proportion of electronic production equipment industry is concentrated on the East Coast, this is a significant trend.

For the fourth successive year the Department of Trade and Industry in collaboration with the Westminster Chamber of Commerce sponsored a British joint-venture exhibit at NEPCON. All but one of this year's seven joint-venture exhibitors have used the last two years to establish or strengthen their marketing organisations in the United States. They are thus poised to reap the benefits of the widely expected increase of activity in the industry.

Accuracy increase

Vickers Instruments Ltd., of York, through their US subsidiary Vickers Instruments Inc., of Boston, Mass., showed their image-splitting microscope which produces a 10-fold increase in accuracy in measuring linear dimensions of very small objects such as micro-circuit components.

Vero Electronics Ltd., of Chandlers Ford, Hampshire, through their subsidiary Vero Electronics Inc., of Hauppauge, New York, displayed their comprehensive range of cases and prototype circuit boards. After nearly eight years of activity in the US market, Vero are now finding that their sales are increasing at 150 per cent a year and are optimistic about the future.



A British newcomer to Nepcon East was P. T. Barclay and Partners Ltd. Here Mr. Barclay shows his firm's microscopic linear precision instrument to Mr. S. G. Stalnecher of Micro-circuit.

Marconi Instruments of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, through their US subsidiary Marconi Instruments Division of Marconi Electronics Inc., of Englewood, New Jersey, had on display a complete printed-circuit-board diagnostic system designed for production testing.

The Wayne Kerr Co., of Tolworth, Surrey, through their US distributor Mechanical Technology Inc., of Latham, New York, showed their wide range of self-balancing bridges and their recently introduced Testmatic automatic testing unit for printed-circuit assemblies.

Elite Engineering Ltd., who are represented by Henry Mann Inc., of Fraserville, Pennsylvania, reported that the demand for Elite's printed-circuit-board component-assembly equipment had been very strong in the last few months.

Similar comments were received from Dek Printing Machines Ltd., who in collaboration with their US distributors Wells Electronics Inc., of South Bend, Indiana, offer a full range of equipment for the production of printed components.

P. T. Barclay and Partners Ltd., of Coulsdon, Surrey, who were exhibiting in the US for the first time, were surprised and pleased to discover the competitiveness of their range of 'Barclaygrids' which are used in the design of printed-circuit boards and integrated circuits. This company was approached by a number of US marketing organisations, demonstrating the value of joint-venture exhibits in arranging marketing or agency agreements.

Among the American exhibitors the Photo Circuits Division of Kollmorgen Corp., of Glen Cove, New York, showed a possible breakthrough in printed-circuit-board technology. The system, known as 'Wire-Wrap', eliminates the need for expensive artwork and photomasks in producing printed-circuit boards. A polyamide insulated wire is 'written' directly on an adhesive coated board by a numerically controlled machine. Terminations are made through plated holes.

The manufacturer claims that this process is very significantly cheaper than current printed-circuit-board production methods. If his claim is substantiated this development could have substantial effect upon the market for printed-circuit boards in the next three or four years.

All the British exhibitors expressed the view that their participation in this joint-venture exhibit strongly helped their overall marketing effort in the United States.

Hospital personnel visiting the Swedish International Hospital Exhibition in Malmo were shown the Mecanaids Ltd., 'Ambulift' patient handling system.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Japanese contractors praise training centre

A PARTY of 15 delegates, representing leading contractors from Japan, praised the comprehensive courses and high standard of instruction at the Bircham Newton Training Centre, during a two day visit to the Construction Industry Training Board.

Jointly sponsored by the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors Inc. and the Associated General Contractors of Japan, the visitors inspected the facilities available for the training of work study, plant operation, scaffolding, barbending and steelfixing, and industrial painting.

One of the highlights of the visit was the tour of the Civil Engineering College at which some 74 young students are currently completing a two year, full time, course covering all civil engineering skills. Mr. J. Eagle, Principal of the College, described how this method of training, developed by the CITB for young men entering the civil engineering industry, was helping to solve the problems faced by contractors of recruiting young skilled labour.

Mr. Takeru Nishikawa, leader of the Japanese party, which is touring the United States and various European countries in order to study apprenticeship training techniques, said, 'as a result of this visit we have learned of the invaluable training methods employed at Bircham Newton which I am sure will be of great help in improving our own construction industry training programme in the future. We have found this part of our intensive visit to many countries the most instructive and rewarding.'

Received by Mr. K. M. Bean, Principal of the Centre, the party is the third of its kind from Japan.

Caribbean and Central America tour

MR. M. E. PRIOR, deputy export manager of Gala Cosmetics International Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey, will be visiting the Caribbean and Central America next month.

He leaves Britain on July 9 for a tour which will include visits to Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Another successful BPF visit to Eastern Europe

THE report of the recent British Plastics Federation mission to Romania published on June 20, highlights the keen interest of the Romanian plastics industry to buy British plastics machinery.

Romania, says the BPF, has a rapidly developing plastics industry with particular plans for growth in packaging and building. 'It is in the modernisation and enlargement of its processing capacity that the major opportunities exist for British companies to trade with Romania.'

The 10 man mission, led by Mr. S. R. Badley, the present chairman of the BPF, was given a list of immediate requirements 'not yet released to any country other than the UK', which gives the British machinery makers the first opportunity to secure this business. 'This list is for machinery worth between £3-£5 million representing Romania's anticipated requirements for the next three or four years. This list is detailed in the report', says the BPF.

The mission programme included four factory visits and several wide ranging and open discussions with groups of individuals concerned with the development of the Romanian plastics industry, at which the Minister of the Chemical Industry and the First Deputy to the Minister of Technical Materials Supply were present.

The report provides a commentary on the Romanian economy as well as on the Romanian plastics industry, and also data on trading with Romania. It is available from Mr. N. J. Holden, The British Plastics Federation, 47 Piccadilly, London W1V 0DN at £5 per copy (£2 for BPF members).

London and Birmingham venues for lectures

A MAJOR British-Hungarian trade promotion will be staged in London and Birmingham in November. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with London and Birmingham Chambers and the Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies of Hungary, is organising a series of lectures on recent achievements in industry and technology, with the aim of exploring possibilities for industrial co-operation with British companies.

To discuss how British research should be projected overseas, representatives from five research associations and nine scientific Queen's Award-winning companies recently visited the Central Office of Information. Looking at an exhibition model are (l to r): Mr. R. P. Nelms, publicity officer of the Rubber and Plastics Research Association; the Earl of Shannon, director of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations; and Mr. Donald Kerr, COI overseas controller.

In London a two-day seminar (11 lectures) will be held in the FORUM series of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The first day's lectures will convey an overall picture of Hungary's economy, with a special slant on questions of licence trade, industrial property, co-operation, and banking and finance. The programme will open with a lecture 'Hungary in the Seventies' given by Mr. Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The second day's programme, organised in co-operation with the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, will be devoted to pharmaceuticals. Hungary, as a major producer and exporter of pharmaceuticals, has recently launched the production of some remarkable new drugs.

Mr. Kallos will also open the Birmingham event. The papers (21 altogether) will centre around metals, commercial vehicles, machine-tools and telecommunications, with the last day's programme being devoted to the commercial and legal aspects, and to problems which may arise in connection with the international co-operation business.

An outward mission from the British Furniture Manufacturers Export Club recently returned from Stuttgart in connection with the British Trade Drive in South Germany. Seen here are Brigadier A. L. W. Newth, leader of the mission (centre foreground), Mr. Bernard McDonagh, British Trade Drive Director (second from left), with members of the mission visiting the Fritz Fernhaber furniture store in Stuttgart.

Air mail for export correspondence

All correspondence overseas should be done by air but care should be taken that mail is fully stamped as correspondence may be delayed and export opportunities lost. Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage. Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 12p. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

EXPORT ORDERS

£3 million Swedish blast furnace and steel plant contract

Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co. Ltd. (a Davy-Ashmore company) of Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside, has been awarded a contract to supply a new blast furnace and steelmaking plant to the Swedish steel company, Surahammars Bruks Aktiebolaget, producers of quality special steels for the electrical industry. The contract was signed on June 20 in Stockholm. Present for Ashmores were Mr. A. N. Whiting (chief executive of the company), Mr. D. Bird (general manager) and Dr. A. G. Raper (sales director). The value of Ashmore's contract will be of the order of £3 million.

The blast furnace, with a hearth diameter of 5.5 m., will be built at Surahammar's Spannarhyttan site, which is situated about 30 miles from the town of Surahammar.

Steelmaking will be based on the new bottom blown OBM process developed by Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshutte mbH in Sulzbach, West Germany (known as the Q-BOP in North America). The plant will incorporate a 35 tonne capacity OBM furnace with interchangeable shells and will be the first in the world completely designed and built from the outset to operate on the OBM process.

Both plants will be equipped with systems for cleaning waste gases and effluent water to prevent pollution of the environment.

This contract represents a breakthrough by Ashmores into a new market with a new process. It follows extensive studies made by Ashmores and Surahammar. It is anticipated that a major part of the equipment to be supplied will be manufactured in Britain. (*See also page 591*).

£500,000 new business from South-East Asia

Despite intense competition from foreign manufacturers, Aveling-Barford Ltd. recently secured orders for construction equipment from South-East Asia worth more than £500,000.

Orders for motor graders total 52 machines, over half of which are being supplied to the Public Works Department, Malaysia. Fifteen of the remainder form the subject of a repeat order from the Public Works Department, Territories of Papua and New Guinea, machines involved being the Super 500 and MG all-wheel drive, all-wheel steer types, and the tandem rear drive, leaning front wheel MT.

Other MG graders are being supplied to Fiji, and a further repeat order from Papua and New Guinea calls for 12 TS 230 tractor shovels.

Nurse-call equipment designed for Dubai hospital

A new variant of the Nelson Tansley Ltd. London, Series 259 Nurse-call system is now installed in one of the most up-to-date hospitals in the Middle East, the 393-bed Rashid Hospital at Dubai in the Persian Gulf.

The patient's eye-view of this specially-designed Dubai version of Series 259 is a bed-head unit containing the nurse-call 'pear-push' switch on a flexible lead, a reading lamp switch, and a selector switch and volume control for three sound channels. A drive unit for a lightweight, disposable head-set of the acoustic-tube type is also mounted in this panel. These bed-head units are an alternative version to the standard type, in which controls are grouped on a patients' hand unit, plugging in to the wall-mounted bed-head panel.

CERN buys British

A £30,000 order for precision potentiometers, trimming potentiometers and dials is being supplied to Laboratory II of CERN—the European Organisation of Nuclear Research—by Beckman Instruments Ltd., Glenrothes, Fife.

Laboratory II of CERN, where work will soon begin on an eight-year programme for the installation of a vast subterranean super proton synchroton (SPS), will be capable of accelerating protons to an energy of several hundred GeV, and might perhaps reach energies of up to 1,000 GeV at a later stage.

Suffolk firm shares blast furnace export success

Valves worth £23,000 are being shipped to Argentina by Elliott & Garrood, the Beccles, Suffolk engineering company as part of the sub-contracted work for what is believed to be the largest blast furnace ever exported by Britain.

Head Wrightson Process Engineering is the main contractor for the £12 million 34 ft. diameter hearth, four-post blast furnace which is being built at San Nicolas, Buenos Aires for Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina (SOMISA), the Argentina State Steel organisation.

The 87 Elliott & Garrood L.G.A. butterfly rotating disc valves called for under the contract with Head Wrightson range from 18-30 in. in nominal bore sizes and will be used to provide control of blast furnace cooling water and gas cleaning water. This contract is the largest steel industry valve order ever won by the company.

Water storage tanks follow up contract

A contract to supply six maintenance-free Hydroglas sectional fibre-composite water storage tanks to replace corroded steel vessels, and to establish new installations at various locations in the Bahamas, has been received by BTR Reinforced Plastics Ltd. of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Initially, one 4,800 gallon capacity tank, 16 ft. by 12 ft. by 4 ft., was ordered. This was erected on Little Farmers Cay, situated about midway down the Exuma chain.

This order was then followed by a Nassau Ministry of Works contract for a further five tanks, giving a total capacity of 10,000 gallons. One of these Hydroglas tanks was used to replace a 15-year-old steel reservoir on Ragged Island.

Ragged Island, which covers an area of only five square miles, is situated on the southerly tip of the Bahama chain, 200 miles from Nassau. Its 200 inhabitants live in Duncan Town, the only access to which is by sea along a channel two miles long and 30 feet wide, with a low water depth of four feet. There are no vehicles on the island.

Reverse osmosis selected for drinking water supply

The reverse osmosis process has been selected by Iranian authorities to provide two villages with a drinking water supply from brackish water sources. This is believed to be the first time that reverse osmosis has been used in this desalination role in Iran.

The reverse osmosis division of Paterson Candy International Ltd., Whitchurch, Hampshire (a member of the Portals Group) will engineer, supply and commission the plant.

£135,000 Russian deal concluded

Plant for a complete manufacturing line to produce 80 vehicle silencers an hour has been ordered from Moon Brothers Ltd., Birkenhead, for the lorry plant at Russia's Kama River project. The order, worth £135,000, has been placed by Avtopromimport, one of the main Russian Ministry purchasers of automotive equipment whose office in Paris has been set up for the purpose of buying equipment for the Kama River project.

Each silencer is produced by a series of 15 separate operations. The internal tube with baffles is semi-automatically assembled and welded to the internal pipe. This internal baffle assembly is then semi-automatically inserted into the formed and side locked, seamed and flanged body before being welded into position. Finally, the ends of the silencer are semi-automatically seamed in place.

More transformers off to Canada

Allen West-AEC Ltd. of Brighton recently received further orders from the coal division of the Cape Breton Development Corporation of Nova Scotia, Canada to supply another eight Hackbridge-Faraday air-cooled flameproof transformers.

The original contract for 10 transformers, and the latest orders for eight transformers, bring the total value to over £94,000.

Dewaxing filters for Brazilian lubricating oil plant

The Paxman Process Plant Division of GEC Diesels Ltd., has won an export order worth nearly £650,000 for 10 lubricating oil dewaxing filters to be installed in a new lubricating oil plant for Petroleo Brasileiro SA (Petrobras), the Brazilian state oil company.

The new plant, to be built at the Petrobras refinery at Mataripe, near Salvador in the state of Bahia, approximately 1,000 miles north of Rio de Janeiro, is designed to process 6,552 barrels per day of distillate giving a yield of 48 per cent dewaxed oil and producing high grade lubricating oils. It is scheduled to go on stream in 1974.

Finance and overall responsibility for the supply of equipment was arranged by Brefcon International Ltd. with Foster Wheeler Ltd. of Britain handling design and construction.

Scheduled for shipment to Brazil by Mid-April 1973, the Paxman filters will serve the new plant to recover valuable waxes and provide high grade lubricating oil.

British induction billet heater shipped to South Africa

Just shipped to Maksal Tubes (Pty) Ltd., South Africa, is a £40,000 induction billet heater designed and built by Banyard Metalheat Ltd., Bournemouth. Maksal is a joint company comprising MacKechnie Brothers SA (Pty) Ltd., and Stewarts & Lloyds.

The Banyard heater, which will heat brass and copper billets 178 mm. diameter, 406 mm. long, ready for extrusion, was chosen because of its production advantages over conventional furnaces.

Prefabricated offices for Congo construction project

Prefabricated mobile offices have recently been shipped by Southern Mobile (ICP Sales & Export) Ltd. of Brackley, Northants for a construction project in the Congo.

Four 24 ft. by 10 ft. 'knock-down' skid office units were ordered by M. Plan Co-ordinators Ltd. on behalf of Mottram Consultants Ltd. of London SW1. The order which was worth over £6,000 ex-works was shipped from Tilbury Docks to Kinshasa.

Middle East airport contract

A £100,000 plus contract to supply and install the lighting system for Jordan's Aqaba airport has been won by Plessey Aerospace. This order, the main contract for electrical equipment at the airport, is due for completion during 1972.

Equipment to be supplied comprises runway, taxiway, approach and threshold lighting, Visual Approach Slope Indicators (VASIs) and an airport beacon. A control console and solid-state constant current regulation system are also included. Floodlighting for the airport apron, together with street lighting will also be provided, under cover of the contract.

Radio communications for North Sea oil complex

Following a systems engineering study and equipment proposal, International Aeradio has been awarded a contract for the supply and installation of a radio communications system for an oil production complex in the Danish concession area of the North Sea.

The complex is located 125 miles west of Esbjerg and is being built for the Danish Underground Consortium for which the Gulf Oil Company of Denmark is the operator. The production platform, which is unmanned, is connected by an undersea pipeline to a permanent loading buoy about a mile away.

The equipment being supplied by IAL includes HF, VHF and UHF radio systems to provide communications links between the tanker and the shore. It will also be used to operate various other facilities.

To link the tanker with the consortium's offices in Copenhagen, a VHF system interconnected with an HF/SSB system will be used, operating via the Danish Post & Telephone authority's coast station Radio Blaavand.

For use in conjunction with helicopter operations, HF/SSB and VHF ground/air voice communications and a non-directional beacon will be installed on the production platform while for marine communications VHF FM international marine equipment is being provided.

The emergency shut-off valves associated with the loading process are remotely controlled from the tanker through two independent parallel UHF systems, one of which also controls the foghorns fitted on the platform and the mooring buoy.

A telemetry system to relay wind speed, wind direction and wave heights from the platform to the tanker also forms part of the contract.

In addition to its original business in providing technical services for aviation, International Aeradio has been engaged in installing, operating and maintaining a variety of radio communications systems for the oil industry in various parts of the world for many years.

These activities currently range from a network in Indonesia which connects offices in Djakarta and the operating base, offshore rig and associated vessels and helicopters 650 miles away in the South China Sea, to a complete nationwide system in Libya covering an area approximately equal to the combined areas of the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, Italy and Sweden.

£¼ million Polish contract

An order worth more than a £¼ million was won by Rank Xerox Ltd. at the Poznan Fair. Signed by Varimex, one of Poland's state trading organisations, the order was one of the first to be placed after the Fair opened on June 11.

It is primarily for copiers and copier-duplicators, but includes drawing office printers, microfilm equipment and machines which will print direct from computer continuous stationery.

Induction melting furnace for Spain

Recent contracts for induction melting furnaces manufactured by APV Paralec Ltd., Crawley, Sussex, include one for Fundiciones Ampo of Idiazabal, Bilbao, Spain. This order is for a 500 kg. capacity furnace rated at 300 kW. 500 Hertz. designed for melting and decarburising stainless steel by the 'Paravac' vacuum process. The metal is refined under vacuum but melted and tapped in air. All electrical controls, converter, vacuum pumps, and controls are included.

Equipment for new Australian laundry

A contract valued at over £435,000 has been awarded to Baker Perkins Pty Ltd. of Australia by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Works, for the supply of equipment for a new laundry to be built at Canberra to service all Commonwealth hospitals in the area. The hospitals division of Baker Perkins Jaxons Ltd, of Glasgow, will be responsible for the design of the laundry system, and together with Baker Perkins Pty Ltd., will be responsible for manufacture, installation and commissioning. The contract covers the supply and installation of all mechanical services and is the first phase of the project which is likely to be extended by 50 per cent in the mid-70s. Plant to be installed by Baker Perkins includes four of their stream-line continuous washers, three ironers and press equipment.

This order is the third for major hospital laundry equipment to be placed with Baker Perkins in a period of five weeks, and brings the total value of these contracts to over £1 million.

Big railway contract in Germany

The major portion of a £935,221 (8 million Deutch Marks) contract to improve a vital railway link on the Baltic coast of West Germany has been awarded to the Larry Webb Division of the Bovis Group.

Webb's tendered for the job in partnership with a German contractor H. and P. Stamer and they won the contract in competition with French, Hungarian, Yugoslavian, Dutch, Danish as well as several German companies.

Webb's 87 per cent share of the deal includes all the bulk earthmoving and associated works for the 5.2 kilometres of railway between Lubeck and Travemunde. Altogether 3.5 million cubic metres of earth will have to be shifted and Webb's have to complete their part of the contract by the end of November.

The contract, awarded by the Senate of Lubeck, forms part of a 35 million DM project for improving communications in this north-east corner of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Radar for 28 ships

Following the satisfactory record for reliability of Decca radars fitted in recent years, BP Tanker Co. Ltd. has placed repeat orders worth over £262,000. Thirteen new ships and two existing ones are to have dual installations of the 16 in. True Motion TM 1629 and 12 in. Relative Motion RM 1226. Another 13 existing vessels are to have the TM 1629. The new tankers, all of which will be having SIMRAD navigational sounders in addition, are building at: Verolme (four; two of 253,000 dwt, two of 255,000 dwt); Mitsubishi (four of 261,000 dwt); Eriksberg (two of 25,000 dwt); Cockerill (two of 25,000 dwt); and Chantiers de l'Atlantique (one of 220,000 dwt).

The 16 in. TM 1629 has a 25 kW transceiver and 9 ft. scanner, the 12 in. RM 1226 a 25 kW transceiver and 6 ft, scanner. Both radars are from Decca's new solid-state range introduced last January and all the dual installations will be interswitched by a new Decca system.

Complete natural gas liquids complex for Qatar Petroleum Company

Power-Gas Ltd., a Davy-Ashmore company, has been awarded a major contract by Qatar Petroleum Co. Ltd., of London for natural gas processing facilities and pipeline systems. The plant which will be constructed in Qatar is to produce 800,000 tons/year of natural gas liquids.

The overall project cost will be about £25 million and the work covered by the contract is valued at £16 million. Power-Gas will be responsible for engineering, procurement and construction of the complex which includes gas gathering systems from various degassing station locations, liquid extraction plant, liquid product trunkline, fractionation and treating plant, together with storage and marine loading facilities.

This award provides a further contract for Power-Gas in the field of natural gas processing plants in which it has experience extending over many years. It also represents a continuation of a Power-Gas presence in Qatar and the Arabian Gulf where the company is currently responsible as main contractor for a number of contracts ranging from an off-shore oilfield engineering service for a major international oil company to a £23 million complete fertiliser complex for Qatar Fertiliser Co. at Umm Said, Qatar.

Redman Heenan Froude brake-test plant for Russia

A £100,000 brake test rig has just been delivered to Russia by Redman Heenan Froude, the Worcester-based member of the Redman Heenan International group of companies. It will be used for testing and research of lining materials and complete brake assemblies, both of the internal expanding and disc types.

Sea water desalination plant for Das Island

Aiton & Co. Ltd., Derby (Whessoe Group) recently received an order from BP Trading Ltd. on behalf of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, a subsidiary company of BP, for a new sea water distillation plant for Das Island, which is located in the Arabian Gulf. The plant will be of the mechanical compression type having an output of 75,000 gallons per day of high quality water.

A repeat contract from Turkey

Within four months of securing its first order for heat treatment plant from Turkey, Birlec has received a second Turkish order. Worth almost £20,000, this order came from Gulok Ticaret ve Sanayi Ltd., the manufacturer of 'Hoover' domestic electrical appliances in Turkey.

Gulok has ordered a continuous pusher furnace for the annealing and blueing of laminations for fractional HP motors. It will be an electrically heated furnace which will treat 70 kg. of laminations an hour. A Birlec generator will provide the special process atmosphere.

Izal Dokum Sanyaii AS, the Istanbul iron founder, placed the first order with Birlec. It was for a continuous pusher furnace and was valued at almost £100,000.

Fork lift trucks bought soon after opening of exhibition

An order worth 140,000 Rand was placed within hours of the opening of the International Mechanical Handling Exhibition in Johannesburg. Twelve fork lift trucks manufactured by Henley's of Britain in the British section of the exhibition and represented in South Africa by Hudaco Cranes (Pty) Ltd. were sold to AFMEC. The show ended on June 20.

The Department of Trade and Industry

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877. TA 'Advantage London SW1', Telex 27366, Answer Back DTIHQ London).

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. John Davies

The following abbreviated guide to the Department of Trade and Industry lists the main divisions and those branches and special services with which most organisations outside the DTI deal most frequently. For convenience the divisions and their associated branches, etc are grouped according to ministerial responsibility. DTI regional offices, research establishments and principal agencies, together with associated bodies and ECGD local offices, are also listed.

TRADE

Minister: Mr. Michael Noble

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: The Earl of Limerick

Export Planning and Development Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Export Services Division—Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).
Europe, Industry and Technology Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Overseas Finance and Projects Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Tariff Division—Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

British Overseas Trade Board—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Office of the Queen's Award to Industry—as above.

Export Licensing Branch—Norman Shaw Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB (01-930 4349, Telex 27366).

Fairs and Promotion Branch—Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).
Outward Missions—as above.

Export Intelligence Service—Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).
General Export Services Branch—as above.
Inward Missions—as above.

Import Licensing Branch—Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Gt Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Marine Division—Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (01-405 6911, Telex 264084, TA 'Marbot London WC1').
Shipping Policy Division—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110).

HM Coastguard—Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (01-405 6911, Telex 264084).

Sea Transport Branch—34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND (01-222 7060, Telex 24730).

Industrial and Commercial Policy Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, TA 'Patoff London WC2'); Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU (061 832 9571).
Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department—Sanctuary Buildings, 16/20 Gt Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Companies Registration Office—Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB (01-253 9393).
Registry of Business Names—as above.

Companies Investigation Branch—2-14 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL (01-606 4071).
Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Headquarters—as above.
Official Receivers—as above.

Bankruptcy High Court Department—Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).

Companies (Winding-up) Department—Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R OHJ (01-836 7733).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE

Minister: Mr. Christopher Chataway

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Anthony Grant

Regional Industrial Development Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255, Telex 918829).
Regional Development Grants Division—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Small Firms Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Industrial Development Executive—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Regional Development Grants, regional offices:
Billingham: Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Teesside TS23 2NF (Billingham 553671, Telex 58608).
Bootle: St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Lancs L20 3LZ (051-922 4030, Telex 627162).
Glasgow: Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow C2 (041-221 9833, Telex 77611).
Cardiff: 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY (Cardiff 42611, Telex 49538).

GUIDE TO THE DTI

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE

continued

Chemicals and Textiles Division—Gaywood House, Great Peter Street SW1P 3LW (01-222 7231).
Mechanical Engineering Division—Abell House, John Islip Street. London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).
Computers Systems and Electronics Division—Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG (01-799 5688).
Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering and Process Plant Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Shipbuilding Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank. London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Paper, Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Computer-Aided Design Centre—Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 OHB (Cambridge 63125).

INDUSTRY

Minister: Mr. Tom Boardman

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Peter Emery

Fuel and Nationalised Industry Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Energy Technology Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Coal Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01 222 7000).
Gas Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Petroleum Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Electricity Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Atomic Energy Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).
Iron and Steel Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).
Safety and Health Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Nuclear Installations Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Mines and Quarries Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

AEROSPACE AND RESEARCH

Minister: Mr. Michael Heseltine

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Air Division—Horse Guards Avenue, London SW1 (01-930 7022).
Aerospace (Assessment and Research) Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).
Civil Aviation Divisions 1 and 2—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA 'Civilair London WC2').
Civil Aviation Division 3—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA 'Civilair London WC2').
Concorde Division—St. Giles Court, 1/13 St. Giles High Street, London WC2 (01-636 3644).
Space Division—Prospect House, 100 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1HE (01-636 3644).

Accidents Investigation Branch—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA 'Civilair London WC2').

Standards, Weights and Measures Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).
Research Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

British Calibration Service—26 Chapter Street, London SW1P 4NS (01-834 7032).

Weights and Measures Services—26 Chapter Street, London SW1P 4NS (01-834 7032).

British Approvals Service for Electrical Equipment in Flammable Atmospheres—Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (Buxton 2664).

International Technical Collaboration Unit—Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berks (Oxford 41721, Telex 77588).

Overseas Technical Information Unit—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Technical Inquiry Service—as above.

Technology Reports Centre—St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF (Orpington 32111).

HEADQUARTERS

Accountancy Services Division—Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).
Economics and Statistics Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Establishment Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).
Finance and Economic Appraisal Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

HEADQUARTERS
continued

Central Co-ordination and Information Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

EEC/EFTA Information Unit—1 Victoria Street, SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Statistics and Marketing Intelligence Library—Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

'Trade and Industry'—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Central Library—as above

Business Statistics Office—Cardiff Road, Newport (Mon) NPT 1XG (Newport 56111).

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES

■● **Scotland**—314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 (041-248 2855. Telex 77583).

Edinburgh—71 George Street, Edinburgh 1EH2 3EN (031-225 1822).

● **Inverness**—29a High Street, Inverness (Inverness 30867).

■● **Wales and Monmouthshire**—Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL (Cardiff 62131. Telex 49267).

● **North Wales**—Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbs. (Colywn Bay 44261).

■● **North**—Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne 27575. Telex 53178).

Cumberland—Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland (Cockermouth 3498).

■● **Yorkshire and Humberside**—City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ (Leeds 38232. Telex 557470).

■● **North-West**—Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA (061-236 2171. Telex 667104).

● **West Midlands**—Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham BI5 1SJ (021-643 8221. Telex 337021).

● **East Midlands**—Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES (Nottingham 46121. Telex 37143).

■● **South-West**—The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2BP (Bristol 21071. Telex 44214).

London and South-East—Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY (01-828 4355, Telex 25991).

Croydon—Concord House, London Road, Croydon CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).

East—Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY (01-828 6271, Telex 25991).

Reading—Market Place House, Reading, Berks RG1 2EN (Reading 581261).

● **Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce**—Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (Belfast 34488, Telex 74578).

■ Regional Industrial Director.
● Offices providing services for British exporters (Services for British exporters in the London & South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the DTI headquarters' Export Services Division).

RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

National Physical Laboratory—Teddington, Mdx. (01-977 3222, Telex 262344).

National Engineering Laboratory—East Kilbride, Glasgow (East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588).

Warren Spring Laboratory—Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts. (Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250).

Safety in Mines Research Establishment—Central Laboratories, off Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ (Sheffield 78141).

Laboratory of the Government Chemist—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (01-928 7900).

Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ (01-928 7900).

ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

British Standards Institution—2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).

British Tourist Authority—164 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).

Civil Aviation Authority—129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).

Design Council—28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

Export Credits Guarantee Department—Aldermanbury House, London EC2P 2EL (01-609 6699, Telex 883601). (For regional offices see next page).

Metrication Board—22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).

Monopolies Commission—New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JJ (01-405 9722).

National Computing Centre—Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester 3 (061-832 9731, Telex 668962).

National Research and Development Corporation—PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (01-828 3400).

Performing Right Tribunal—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721).

Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements—Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (01-242 2858).

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority—11 Charles II Street, London SW1Y 4QP (01-930 6262).

Addresses of ECGD local Offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1970-71 was £3,225 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, EC2P 2EL. Tel. 606 6699, Telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City)
London postal districts E., and E.C.2 and 3, and the county of Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 488 3491. (Code: 01-488 3491) Telex 886888.

London (South)
London postal districts of E.C.4, S.E.1-27 and S.W.1-20. Counties of Kent and Surrey (Greater London Council Area only).
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 407 5011. (Code: 01-407 5011) Telex 888575.

London (North)
London postal districts of N., E.C.1, W.C.1 and 2, County of Hertford and Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. A. Green, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 405 8991. (Code: 01-405 8991) Telex 2633615.

London (West End)
London postal district N.W. and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London, W1V 3PB. Tel. 1-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Bedford
Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and Northamptonshire.
M. J. Crane, Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford. Tel. Bedford 58798 (Code: 0234 58798) Telex 82350.

Belfast
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast, BT1 2BE Tel: Belfast 31743/4 (Code: 0232 31743/4) Telex 74577

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor and Stafford.
R. J. Thomas (Acting), Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham 51B 3DL Tel. Edgbaston 4375. (Code: 021-454 4375) Telex 33132.

Bradford
The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
F. Wilmot, West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford, BD1 4LG. Tel. Bradford 25147. (Code: 0274 25147) Telex 51161.

Bristol
Counties of Gloucester East of the Severn, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Channel Islands.
W. D. Begg, Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. (Code: 0272 22102) Telex 44248.

Cardiff
Gloucester West of the Severn, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
G. H. Turl, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff, CF1 1ES. Tel. 26657. (Code: 0222 26657) Telex 49284.

Crawley
Counties of Surrey (excluding area covered by GLC) and Sussex.
F. R. Burge, Barden House, 36 Spencers Road, West Green, Crawley, Sussex. Tel. 23444. (Code: 0293 23444) Telex 87374.

Edinburgh
The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.
J. S. Anderson, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4LN. Tel. Caledonian 3004. (Code: 031-225 3004) Telex 72170.

Glasgow
The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.
R. H. K. Hughes, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1BL. Tel. Central 3056. (Code: 041-221 3056) Telex 77130.

Leeds
The East and North Riding of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, LS1 8HD. Tel. Leeds 30082. (Code: 0532 30082) Telex 55232.

Liverpool
The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
J. M. Foster, Number One Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9HJ. Tel. Central 5756. (Code: 051-236 5756) Telex 62537.

Manchester
Parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and parts of Derbyshire.
W. Ford, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth Street, Manchester, M2 4AJ. Tel. Central 8861. (Code: 061-236 8861) Telex 667756.

Newcastle upon Tyne
Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.
R. A. Bounds, 2 Osbourne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 2BL. Tel. Newcastle 814214. (Code: 0632 814214) Telex 53305.

Nottingham
Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
A. E. Beedle, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham, NG1 2LE. Tel. 46585. (Code: 0602 46585) Telex 37566.

Reading
Counties of Berks, Bucks, Hants, Oxford and West Middlesex.
K. I. Humphrey, 18 The Forbury, Reading, RG1 3EJ. Tel. Reading 580577. (Code: 0734 580577) Telex 84422.

Sheffield
The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
W. K. A. Oxley, 8-12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, S1 4QN. Tel. Sheffield 29151. (Code: 0742 29151) Telex 54244.

New York
In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
J. A. Dorrian, DFM, 150 East 58th Street, New York, 10022, USA. Tel. 593 2258. Telex 126919.

TRADE INFORMATION

Iron and steel plant for Sweden: ECGD backs £3 million contract

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has backed a £3 million contract for the design, supply and supervision of an iron and steel plant development for Surahammars Bruks Aktiebolag (Surahammar) of Surahammar, Sweden. Ashmore Benson Pease & Co. Ltd., a member of the Davy-Ashmore Group, will be supplying equipment and related services for Surahammar's iron making plant at Spannarhyttan and steel making plant at Surahammar. The plant is expected to be commissioned in the summer of 1974. A loan to finance the major portion of the contract is being made available by Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd. on behalf of a syndicate of banks comprising Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank, and is repayable over a period of six years from the date of commissioning.

Visas for Oman

THE British Embassy in Muscat has been advised by the Omani authorities that Omani Embassies abroad are now authorised to issue visas to businessmen without reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Muscat. Each visa application must be accompanied by a letter from the applicant's firm certifying that he is a representative of the firm and that he has adequate funds. It is no longer necessary to name a sponsor in Oman unless the application is made direct to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Muscat. The address of the Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman in London is 33 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7 (Tel. 01-589 1256).

Port Elizabeth Consulate closed

THE British Consulate-General at Port Elizabeth was formally closed on March 31 and its work has now been wound up. Commercial work handled there has been divided between the Consulates at Cape Town and Durban, the greater part going to Cape Town. No further communications should therefore be addressed to Port Elizabeth. **CRE ext. 2274**

Singapore: Telecommunication Authority set up

THE Singapore Telecommunication Department was transformed into a statutory board known as the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore on April 1, by virtue of the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore Act, 1972. With the conversion of the Department into an autonomous, statutory organisation, the Telecommunication Authority will be more responsive to the industry's rapid rate of growth and fast-changing technology in the years ahead. **CRE ext. 2143**

Post Office fees for handling overseas parcels

THE Post Office announces that, with effect from July 1, 1972, the Post Office fees for clearance handling and storage for parcels received from overseas which are subject to Customs 'Notice of Arrival' procedure on forms C170, C160, etc, are to be modified to provide for a tapering scale of charges for the larger multi-parcel consignments. The revised charges are as follows:

Inclusive charge for clearance handling and storage, completed documents lodged within 28 days:

Single parcel	75p
Multi-parcel consignments:	
For the first 5 parcels of any consignment,	75p for each parcel
for the next 25 parcels,	50p for each parcel
thereafter	25p for each parcel
For each subsequent day or part thereof after 28 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, public and bank holidays)	5p for each parcel

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed regulations and proposed directive which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

Pigs and pigmeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 1223/72 corrects the sluice-gate prices and certain countervailing amounts in the pigmeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L135, June 13, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1229/72 relates to the marketing stage to which the arithmetical average of the prices of slaughtered pigs refers. (*Journal Officiel* No. L136, June 14, 1972)

The *Journal Officiel* No. C64 dated June 16, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation completing Regulation (CEE) No. 121/67 as regards the fixing in advance of export refunds in the pigmeat sector. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1214/72 fixes the reference prices for plums. (*Journal Officiel* No. L133, June 10, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1215/72 fixes the reference prices for peaches. (*Journal Officiel* No. L133, June 10, 1972)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 1204/72 relates to the procedures to be applied in respect of the system of aid for oilseeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L133, June 10, 1972)

The *Journal Officiel* No. C64 dated June 16, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation modifying the German version of the annex to Regulation (CEE) No. 133/66. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Poultrymeat. The *Journal Officiel* No. C64 dated June 16, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation completing Regulation (CEE) No. 123/67 as regards the fixing in advance of export refunds in the poultrymeat sector. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Animal feedstuffs. The *Journal Officiel* No. C63 dated June 15, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed directive amending the Directive of July 20, 1970, on the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of animal feeding stuffs. It should be noted that the text of the Directive, when finally approved, may differ from the text referred to above.

Wines. The *Journal Officiel* No. C64 dated June 16, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation laying down the general rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

EDB ext. 7174/408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L138 dated June 16, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1233/72

(continued on next page)

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

continued

partially suspending, for the period June 16, 1972 to February 14' 1973, the Common Customs Tariff duty on mackerels—fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces intended for the processing industry (CCT No. ex 03.01 BI m)2. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C64 dated June 16, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation amending Article 1 of Regulation (CEE) No. 542/69 relating to Community transit. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TRANSPORT IN THE EEC: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L134 dated June 12, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1172/72 relating to the drawing up of the documents referred to in Regulations (CEE) Nos. 516/72 and 517/72. The French text may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L136 dated June 14, 1972, contains the texts of the following Decisions. The French texts may be seen on application.

Decision 71/225/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment asparagus, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid (CCT No. 20.02D) originating in Taiwan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/226/CEE authorises Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment gloves, protective for all trades, in natural, artificial or composition leather (CCT No. 42.03 BI) originating in China and freely circulating in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

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UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained notices about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71, 2796/71 and 2798/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C60 dated June 9, 1972, and No. C64 dated June 16, 1972, contain announcements that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71, 2796/71 and 2798/71 have been exhausted. Imports into the EEC of the following products when originating in the countries indicated, attract the full rate of duty from the dates shown:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable with effect from
Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71			
67.04	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets).	South Korea	June 9, 1972
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular) prismatic or not	South Korea	June 9, 1972
Regulation (CEE) No. 2798/71			
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not) A. Of wool or of fine animal hair, containing per linear metre: —more than 350 and up to 500 rows of knots	Iran	June 9, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* No. C60, June 9, 1972)		
Regulation (CEE) No. 2796/71			
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: B. Other: II Not specified: —single, measuring per kg.: —more than 14,000 m up to 40,000 m	Pakistan	June 16, 1972
	(*Journal Officiel* No. C64, June 16, 1972)		

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972, contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. L133 contains the texts of the following Regulations reimposing the import duties on certain goods:

1. Regulation (CEE) No. 1216/72 reimposing, with effect from June 13, 1972 the Common Customs Tariff duties on phosphorus pentoxide and phosphoric acids (meta-, ortho- and pyro) (CCT No. 28.10) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

2. Regulation (CEE) No. 1217/72 reimposing, with effect from June 13, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors (CCT No. 85.23) originating in Yugoslavia, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

3. Regulation (CEE) No. 1218/72 reimposing, with effect from June 13, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on worked ivory and articles of ivory (CCT No. 95.03) originating in Hong Kong the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

The *Journal Officiel* No. L136 dated June 14, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1230/72 reimposing, with effect from June 17, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on:

Other vehicles not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof:
B. Trailers and semi-trailers:
II. Other.

(CCT No. 87.14 B II) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified by Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1211/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products falling within EEC Common Customs Tariff headings 69.11, 74.03, 87.10, 90.05 and originating in developing countries. (*Journal Officiel* No. L135, June 13, 1972)

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

Sweden

PUBLICITY TAX: The Swedish Government has passed a Bill to levy a general publicity tax from November 1, 1972. The rate of tax will be 10 per cent on the production costs of printed publicity material and on the cost of other forms of publicity. Detailed rules for applying the tax are being drafted, and further information will be published when the regulations become available.

EDB ext. 458/459

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING—FURNITURE: The Malta *Government Gazette* of June 9 announced that from June 10 furniture, whether in an assembled or knocked-down state, would be included in the list of goods requiring a specific import licence.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Spain

JOINT ASSEMBLY: In the Spanish *State Gazette* of June 12 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967, page 368) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of the following machines:

(*a*) **Calendering paper-making machines** (tariff heading 84.16-A)
(*b*) **continuous paper-making machines** with a felt width of 6 metres or less and with a mechanical speed of 900 metres or less per minute (tariff heading 84.31-A)
(*c*) **paper and paperboard winding machines** with a mechanical speed of 1,500 metres or less per minute (tariff heading 84.31-B, C).

The parts, components and materials which may be necessary to import for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application, specific resolutions could be approved by the Directorate of Tariff Policy, given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 50 per cent of the total industrial cost price in respect of (*a*), 65 per cent in respect of (*b*), and 15 per cent in respect of (*c*).

From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these machines, all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of machinery will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until June 12, 1974. British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their machinery to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, which will make local inquiries on their behalf. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

OPENING OF GLOBAL QUOTAS—HOPS: The Spanish global quotas for 1972 were published in *Trade and Industry*, January 20 (page 128). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against quota no. 1, hops, tariff heading 12.06, annual value 46,585,000 pesetas. Applications must be presented by July 8.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—ETHYL ALCOHOL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 19 announced the suspension of import customs duty until September 18, 1972, on synthetic alcohol, tariff heading 22.08-A, ethyl alcohol. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

France

LIBERALISATION OF IMPORTS—FRUIT: The French *Journal Officiel* of June 17, announced the liberalisation, with immediate effect, of the following goods imported into France or her Overseas Departments from all sources:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions) but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:
B	Oranges
C	Papaws
ex D	Other:
	Cherries

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Federal Republic of Germany

MARKING OF FOOTWEAR: Under the provisions of an agreement between German footwear and leather manufacturers issued by the relevant trade associations, all footwear must be marked to show the composition of the material. British manufacturers who wish to export to Germany may find difficulty in obtaining orders unless they comply with the agreement. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Italy

VALUE ADDED TAX LAW—REDUCTION OF EXPORT REBATES AND COMPENSATORY TAX: Decree-Law No. 202 of May 25 in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the same date incorporates changes in several articles of Law No. 1306 of December 6, 1971, mainly concerning transitional arrangements and sets out the following reductions to the rates applicable to both the export rebates of the general turnover tax and the corresponding compensatory tax (*imposta conguaglio*) charged on imports as from July 1, 1972:

from 4.5 per cent to	4.0 per cent
5.0 per cent	4.5 per cent
5.5 per cent	5.0 per cent
6.0 per cent	5.5 per cent
6.5 per cent	5.5 per cent

There are no reductions on existing rates of 4 per cent and under.

Copies of the Italian text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Israel

AMENDMENT TO EXCISE DUTY ON CEMENT: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendment to the Excise on Cement Order with effect from April 1:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of excise duty
25.23.1000	Other cement, if produced from clinker and if released before 1.1.1973	Exempt

EDB ext. 420/475

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Algeria

LIFTING OF QUOTA RESTRICTIONS: The Algerian *Journal Officiel* of May 26 announced that the following items which were previously under quota restriction could now be freely imported into Algeria:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 39.07	Articles of materials of the kind described in heading nos. 39.01 to 39.06 (i.e. artificial resins and plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers) for industrial use
ex 40.16	Articles of hardened rubber for industrial use
ex 73.35	Springs and leaves for springs of iron or steel excluding springs with leaves attached but including detached leaves
ex 73.37	Parts for central heating boilers of iron or steel
82.05 C	Interchangeable tools with a diamond or part diamond head
ex 84.34 D	Metal printing type, flongs, and cliches
86.09	Parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
90.07 A III a	Photographic shutters

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Uganda

IMPORT DEPOSIT SCHEME ABOLISHED: Telegraphic information from Uganda states that, with effect from June 16, the exchange control import deposit requirement (see *Trade and Industry*, December 23, 1971, page 640) has been abolished. Present deposits are to be refunded. The information was contained in the Ugandan budget speech of June 15. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

East Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Telegraphic information has been received from Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam about changes in the Kenyan, Ugandan and Tanzanian customs tariffs resulting from their recent budgets. The items affected by increased rates of duty fall broadly within the following headings: passenger-carrying motor-cars, including mini-buses; plastic tiles; pneumatic tyres and inner tubes; pleasure and sport fishing boats; iron sheets and plates; iron bars and rods, round, square and flat; and a wide range of other consumer durables and foodstuffs including cameras, photographic equipment, clocks and watches, office equipment and domestic appliances, yeast, gelatin, malt, fish, chocolate and sugar confectionery. Plant and equipment imported by government contractors are no longer exempt from duty. A concession has been allowed in Kenya on air freight for spares imported by air. Only 50 per cent of the air freight element of cif costs will count for duty purposes. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Ghana

IMPORT INSPECTION PROPOSALS: In clarification of the notice in *Trade and Industry* of May 25 (page 373), information has been received from the British High Commission in Accra that the only imports not subject to inspection are as follows:

Personal and household effects

Small imports valued at C500 fob or below

Gold, precious stones, objects of art, explosives, ammunition, weapons, live animals, fruits and vegetables, trade samples, newspapers, magazines and periodicals. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGE: The South African *Government Gazette* of May 19 announced that the duty on certain chemicals of a kind used as anti-oxidants, vulcanisation retarders and vulcanisation accelerators is amended to varying extents. **CRE ext. 2274**

REBATE OF DUTY WITHDRAWN: The South African *Government Gazette* of May 19 announced that the provision for rebate of duty is withdrawn on certain rubber anti-oxidants, vulcanisation retarders and vulcanisation accelerators, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit. **CRE ext. 2274**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 555, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 16, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

Flesh splits, from the existing duty to 200c per m² less 50 per cent of the fob price with a maximum of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Calf leather of 167 m² or more per skin, from the existing duty to 280c per m² less 50 per cent of the fob price on leather of a fob price of 400c or more per m².

Leather, classifiable under tariff subheading 41.02.90, from the existing duty to 280c per m² less 50 per cent of the fob price on leather of a fob price of 400c or more per m² and 110c per m² less 10 per cent of the fob price on leather of a fob price of less than 400c per m².

Imitation patent leather and similar covered or coated leather, from the existing duty to 280c per m² less 50 per cent of fob price on leather of a fob price of 400c or more per m², and 110c per m² less 10 per cent of a fob price of less than 400c per m².

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2274**

Thailand

PROHIBITED IMPORTS—SWEETENING COMPOUNDS: The Thai Ministry of Public Health has announced that with effect from May 17 the following sweetening compounds will be banned from importation:

Dulcin (p—phenetolcarbarmide)

Cyclamic acid and its salts.

Other foodstuffs containing dulcin or cyclamic acid or its salts.

No dulcin or cyclamic acid or its salts of any kind can be used as food admixture. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Australia

BY-LAW TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON DIGITAL CLOCKS: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether digital clocks (tariff item 91.04) should be prescribed or specified for item 19 by-law. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification must be given to the Australian authorities not later than July 12. Before that date, therefore, UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2131/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade

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association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. CRE ext. 2318/2319

Argentina

PROHIBITIONS: The following products have been added to the list of goods whose importation is prohibited until May 16, 1973:

Tariff no.	Description
04.03.00.00	Butter
06.04.00.00	Foliage, branches and other parts (other than flowers or buds) of trees, shrubs, bushes and other plants and mosses, lichens and grasses, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared
07.01.01.02	Potatoes for consumption purposes
07.01.03.01	Garlic
07.01.03.02	Onions
07.01.03.99	Other vegetables
38.11.06.00	Disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides, weedkillers, anti-sprouting products, rat poisons and similar products when they are put up in forms or containers for direct domestic use
44.21.00.00	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings imported assembled, unassembled or partly assembled
73.26.00.00	Barbed iron or steel wire, twisted hoop or single flat wire, barbed or not, and loosely twisted double wire, of kinds used for fencing, of iron or steel
76.16.00.02	Aluminium rivets
76.16.00.03	Aluminium blanks with an exterior diameter of up to 50 mm. and a thickness of up to 50 mm. and a thickness of up to 6 mm. for the manufacture of tubular containers
83.12.00.00	Photograph, picture and similar frames of base metal; mirrors of base metal
85.11.00.55	Electrically heated soldering irons
85.19.00.03	Starters for fluorescent lamps
85.19.03.02	Plugs, sockets and other contacts for electric domestic installations only
85.20.01.09	Electric garlands for Christmas trees and replacement bulbs
87.14	Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled and parts
98.10.00.01	Lighters

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Chile

REFINED SUGAR EXEMPT FROM IMPORT DUTIES: Chilean Decree 836/72, published in the *Diario Oficial* of June 3, suspends until December 31 both the 'specific' and the '*ad valorem*' duties on 'refined sugar' (falling under Chilean tariff heading 17.01.99). **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Dominican Republic

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Law 346 of May 29 imposes an import duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on merchandise hitherto imported free of duty, and raises to 10 per cent *ad valorem* existing duties of less than 10 per cent. The law also establishes an import duty of 5 per cent on all exoneration contracts approved by the Department of Exonerations of the Secretariat of Finance. Copies of an unofficial translation of the law, which contains several exceptions to the impositions, are available on request. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Paraguay

TARIFF DUTY REDUCTIONS: Rates of duty on various goods have been lowered by Paraguayan Decree 25946 of May 5.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Bolivia

LIPSTICK CONTAINERS AND PLASTIC COMPACTS—PROHIBITION LIFTED: Bolivian Supreme Decree 10092 has lifted the prohibition on the import of the following goods:

Containers for lipstick pencils and compacts made of plastic, with transfers, of tariff heading 39.07.3.10, imported by the respective industries only. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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ECGD addresses

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Information on 'T & I' material

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Trinidad and Tobago

IMPORT DUTIES: The Customs (Import Duty) (Caribbean Free Trade Association) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1972, further reduces, in most cases by 50 per cent, the import duties on commodities originating in member countries of the Association. The products affected include:

Classification no.	Commodities
053	Fruit, fruit juices, jams, etc.
112	Beer and spirits
121	Unmanufactured tobacco
122	Tobacco manufactures
313	Petroleum products, oils, greases, etc.
533	Paints, enamels, varnishes, etc.
552	Detergents
632	Wooden boxes, crates, etc.
721	Radio and television sets, etc.
821	Wooden and metal furniture, mattresses, etc.
841	Clothing
851	Footwear

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

United States

ASME REGULATIONS FOR BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS: In July 1970 the United States Department of Justice filed an anti-trust suit against the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors alleging that the two organisations were guilty of an 'unreasonable restraint of trade' by refusing to permit the use of their stamps on foreign made boilers and pressure vessels. The US Department of Justice has now filed a proposed 'consent judgement', a fairly common procedure, which would terminate an otherwise costly and lengthy court case. The proposed text of the 'consent judgement' is available for comment, and will not be finalised until the public has had chance to do so. A further notice will be issued when the final text is available. **CRE ext. 2647/3364**

DRUG IMPORTS: The United States Food and Drug Administration has announced proposals under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act for the registration of foreign establishments producing drugs which are imported by or offered for sale to the United States. Although registration would be voluntary and not required as a condition for import, it would avoid delays in the admission of drugs offered for import at a time when existing rules for the examination of samples are rigorously enforced.

Producers seeking registration would be required to show that they have adequate methods, facilities and controls to manufacture, process, pack or hold drugs in compliance with good manufacturing practices established by the Food and Drug Administration or the World Health Organisation or their equivalent in order to ensure the identity, strength, quality, purity and safety of their products. Producers would also need to submit details of drugs to be offered under registration for import into the United States as well as a list of products not being offered for registration which are manufactured, processed or packed or held by the registrant using the same or adjacent facilities.

The term drug includes articles recognised in official Pharmacopia and articles intended for use in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in man or animals. For the purpose of these proposals, it does not include any article solely by reason of its use as an intermediate substance in the synthesis of a drug.

Comments should be submitted to the Food and Drug Administration by August 24. Further details may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Division (United States section).

CRE ext. 3365

Canada

MODIFICATIONS TO CHEESE REGULATIONS: Trade Information Letter 370 of June 7, issued by the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate contains proposed revisions to standards for cheese under Division 8 of the Food and Drug Regulations. The proposed specifications for cheese standards provide for the standardisation of most cheese-type products and reflect the technological changes which have taken place in the Canadian cheese industry. Copies of the letter are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

SOLVENTS IN FOOD PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING: The Canadian Food and Drug Directorate has issued Trade Information Letter 367 stating that consideration is being given to a proposal to amend the Food and Drug Regulations with a view to delineating permissible areas of use of solvents in food production. A proposed table of food additives which may be used as solvents is attached to the letter. Acceptance of the proposal would limit the use of solvents in foods sold in Canada to those listed in the table.

HEXACHLOROPHENE: Trade Information Letter 369 sets out the measures adopted by the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate in view of the potential hazards of hexachlorophene and its inclusion in a large number of drugs, cosmetics and devices. Hexachlorophene and its salts when present in any product (drugs, cosmetics and devices) in a concentration exceeding 0.75 per cent weight by weight has been placed in Part I of Schedule F to the Food and Drug Regulations and thus been prohibited from sale to the public except on prescription. In the case of pressurised containers, the concentration of hexachlorophene will be based on the total contents including the propellant. The letter contains advice and instructions for manufacturers of products containing hexachlorophene not exceeding a concentration of 0.75 per cent.

Copies of Trade Information Letters 367 and 369 are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

Dear Editor

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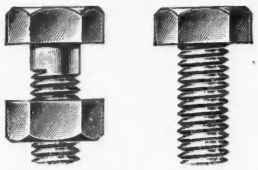

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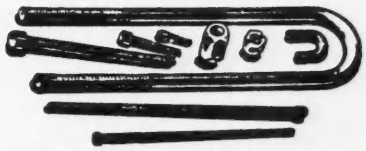

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